"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, somewhat warmer today and tomorrow; winds becoming variable
For full weather report see Page 19

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,671. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

88 DEALERS ARE INDICTED IN FOOD CONSPIRACY

Federal Grand Jury at Boston Takes Action as First Result of Nation-Wide Inquiry.

PRICE FIXING IS CHARGED

Also Hoarding of Supply of Onions and Division of Territory to Prevent Competition.

BULK OF CROP IS NOW HELD

Many Easterners in the List of Accused Men—Bought at 2 Cents a Pound; Sold at 10 to 15.

BOSTON, May 24.—Eighty-eight corporations and individuals were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury here today for conspiring to monopolize interstate commerce in onions. The indictments, which were returned as a result of a nation-wide inquiry into the cost of food conducted last Winter by United States Attorney George W. Anderson of this city, allege that the defendants divided up the territory of the country among them for the purpose of eliminating competition; that maximum prices were fixed for the purchase of onions, and that the supply was hoarded in order to increase prices.

Mr. Anderson estimated that the annual crop of onions amounted to 200,000,000 pounds, three-fourths of which, he said, was alleged to have been controlled by the defendants.

"The gist of the charge," he said, "is that the defendants have maintained a national association composed of large onion dealers who buy up the bulk of the onions of the Northern States during the Summer and early Fall, storing them in warehouses owned or controlled by the various members and putting them upon the market from September to April. The Government charges that this association has had a dominating and illegal control of the onion trade for the last three years.

"The Government expects to show that as early as September, 1916, at least 75 per cent. of the year's crop, then harvested, was in control of the members of this association. The headquarters of the association are at Kenton, Ohio, where the regular annual meeting was held in July.

"It is a part of the plan of this association to have monthly meetings in various parts of the country, so as to get as large an attendance as possible of members who might otherwise be reached only through the mails. After these monthly meetings the Secretary issues to the members printed 'confidential reports' containing a summary review of the amount of onions available in various producing sections, followed by such suggestions as:

"'The bulk of the onion crop is now in the hands of speculators, fully 75 per cent. of whom are members of this association. This report shows that the movement for the entire United States need be only eighty cars per day.'

"For the 1916 crop the producers probably received less than 2 cents per pound. In midwinter many of these onions were sold to retailers, and through them to consumers, at 10 to 15 cents a pound. It is claimed by the Government that this tremendous margin between the price accruing to the producer and the price paid by the consumer was largely due to the illegal control of the trade exercised by this association."

Among the corporations indicted are the John B. Frey Company of Rochester, N. Y.; the Jackson-Sobring Company, Inc., of Middleport, N. Y.; the Bridge & Souter Company, Inc., of Canastota, N. Y., and C. B. Hoagland & Sons of Williamson, N. Y.

Individuals indicted included Judson Snyder and —— Allerton of Newark, N. Y.; James Campbell of South Deerfield, Mass.; John Platschart of East Williamson, N. Y.; George Belden and Oscar E. Belden of Bradstreet, Mass.; M. J. Barry of Florida, N. Y.; Howard V. Pearsall of Williamson, N. Y.; F. C. Kidder of Sunderland, Mass., and John Van Der Meid of Livonia, N. Y.

35 ORE INDICTMENTS.

Grand Jury at Cheyenne Holds Alleged Gold Conspirators.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 24.—Thirty-five indictments were returned by the Federal Grand Jury here this afternoon in the so-called "high-grading" conspiracy cases. The men involved, the Government alleges, made a fortune by selling stolen ore to United States Mints throughout the country. The amount involved is said to have exceeded a million dollars. The names of thirteen of those indicted were made public, the remaining twenty-two being withheld until arrests are made.

Among those indicted was Antonio Cuas, who was arrested in San Francisco on May 2 while negotiating for the disposal of $15,000 worth of gold to the Mint there.

Frank C. Cochrane of Victor, Col., as assayer, is alleged to have received stolen ore from miners in the Cripple Creek district, melted it down, and forwarded to agents in Cheyenne, who, in turn, are alleged to have sent the gold to agents in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New York, who sold it to the Mints or assay offices.

Meals a lunch shop in food value. Try a split of Dr. Dadirrian's Zoolak.—Advt.

Pershing Sees the President; Both Silent About Conference

WASHINGTON, May 24. — President Wilson conferred today with Major Gen. J. J. Pershing, who is to command the first American expeditionary force to France. The conference was short and neither General Pershing nor Secretary Baker, who introduced him to the President, would discuss it.

The time of the departure of the force has not been announced, nor has that of General Pershing, who, with his staff, will go ahead.

GERMANS MOURN TISZA'S RETIREMENT

Hungarian Premier Lamented as a Stanch Friend of Germany.

RESIGNED ON REFORM ISSUE

Tried Vainly to Allay Popular Discontent by Half-Way Franchise Proposals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 24, (via London.)—The news of Premier Tisza's resignation, although it has been expected for some time in Germany, is deplored by newspapers of all shades of political opinion because the Hungarian Premier, whatever else might be said of him, was always a stanch friend of Germany and German culture. He is generally regarded here as the first victim of the great movement for social reform which pervades the whole world, toward which his attitude is almost as uncompromising as that of the Prussian junkers.

In an interview which he had nearly a year ago with a distinguished American, Count Tisza said that he felt that democratizing wave coming and knew that he was powerless to combat it successfully, but rather than make a compromise with the new spirit which he thought would be the ruin of his country he would retire when the time came. Perhaps it came much sooner than he thought it would. Official dispatches intimate that his resistance to ballot reform, which he had hoped to stave off by half measures until after the war, is the cause of his retirement. These half measures, extending the franchise to all soldiers who had been decorated with a medal for bravery, and to peasants possessing at least eight yoke (11.376 acres) of land, promulgated by the Premier in his reform program at the end of April, were not satisfactory to anybody, least of all to the hundreds of thousands of disfranchised men who for years had been fighting for their country and had been flattering themselves that they would return to civilian life the equals of any other men.

The organs of the German radical parties honestly deplore the fact that a man like Tisza, whose statesmanship is recognized even by his bitterest enemies, should not have been able to rise above the prejudices and traditions of the age that closed with the most appalling slaughter of human kind the world ever saw.

Tisza's friends used to call him "the Count with the iron hand," a name which he rather liked. He is a great admirer of Bismarck, and his book entitled "From Sadowa to Sedan" was dedicated to the great German statesman whom he regarded as his prototype.

EMPEROR SUMMONS THE FOES OF TISZA

Apponyi and Andrassy, Who Combined Against Premier, Called to an Audience.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Friday, May 25.—A Budapest dispatch says that the Emperor has summoned Counts Apponyi and Andrassy to an audience.

The Hungarian newspapers assert that the resignation of the Tisza Cabinet means a victory for modern democratic ideas which Count Tisza did not take sufficiently into account.

Counts Apponyi and Andrassy are the inveterate political foes of Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, whose resignation was reported yesterday after a crisis lasting many weeks. The two recently joined in a combination against Tisza.

Andrassy is a Liberal and is credited with pro-British sentiments. Apponyi as late as last September told the Hungarian Parliament that the United States was the one nation most fit to lead in the peace movement when it was begun.

AMERICANS' AIR CHIEF KILLED BY A FALL

Captain de Laage Crushed Under Motor of His Machine on the French Front.

PARIS, May 24.—Captain de Laage, commanding the American Escadrille, has been killed while flying near Ham, on the Somme front. He set out in a special machine of the climbing type to attack a German. Mounting almost perpendicularly, he had reached a considerable height when the engine stopped abruptly. The machine dropped straight to the earth and de Laage was crushed beneath the motor.

Major Mitchell, an American aerial expert and representatives of the corps and of the embassy, will attend the funeral tomorrow.

In June, 1916, the various American air pilots who have been flying in different detachments of the French Aviation Corps were assembled into an organization known as the American Flying Corps. The organizer of this group was Lieutenant de Laage de Meux; its commander, Captain Georges Thénault, both of the French Corps. Last November, owing to objections made by the United States Government, the organization changed its name to the Lafayette Escadrille.

Up to April 8 the corps had shot down thirty German airplanes, and four days later it was stated that the members would henceforth wear United States uniforms and fly the American flag as the first United States unit on the front. Since then de Laage has been made a Captain.

Investor's Blue Book, valuable guide, sent free. New York Evening Post.—Advt.

ITALIANS SMASH AUSTRIAN FRONT, CAPTURE 9,000

Break Into Foe's Defenses on Six-Mile Line from Castagnavizza to the Sea.

TOWNS AND HILLS TAKEN

130 Airplanes Drop 10 Tons of Bombs and Use Machine Guns on Infantry Masses.

BRITISH CANNON ENGAGED

Advances Also Made in San Marco and Monte Santo Areas, North of Gorizia.

ROME, May 24.—Italian forces yesterday broke through the Austro-Hungarian lines from Castagnavizza to the sea, (a front of about six miles,) taking more than 9,000 prisoners, says the official statement issued today by the Italian War Department. They occupied part of the area south of the Castagnavizza-Boscomalo road, passed Boscomalo and captured the town of Jamiano and strong heights east of Pietrarossa and Bagni. The Austro-Hungarians toward evening launched counterattacks, but were repulsed. Ten British batteries co-operated with the Italians. The announcement follows:

On the Carso yesterday, after ten hours of violent bombardment, the gallant troops of the Third Army assaulted and broke through the well-organized lines of the enemy from Castagnavizza to the sea. While we were heavily engaging the enemy on the left our troops, after carrying enemy trenches in the centre and on the right, occupied part of the area south of the Castagnavizza-Boscomalo road, passed Boscomalo and captured Jamiano, the important and strongly fortified heights of Hill 92, one kilometer east of Pietrarossa; Hill 77, Hill 58, Bagni and Hill 21.

The enemy was at first surprised and nonplussed by the sudden onslaught, but toward evening he counterattacked in force, supported by an exceptionally heavy bombardment. He was repulsed with severe loss.

During the day we captured more than 9,000 prisoners, including more than 300 officers.

Aerial squadrons, consisting of 130 machines, including a group of navy seaplanes, dropped ten tons of bombs on the enemy's lines and brought their machine guns to bear on masses of the enemy. Our airmen all returned safely.

Ten British batteries, which are on our front as evidence of the brotherly co-operation of our ally, made a large contribution to the artillery preparation. Our naval guns also proved very effective.

In the Gorizia area our troops repulsed heavy enemy attacks, captured a strong point on the northwest slopes of San Marco and after severe fighting made considerable progress in the Monte Santo and Vodice areas.

VIENNA, May 24, (via London, May 25.)—The Austrian official communication issued today says:

In the furious Isonzo battle on a forty kilometer front the enemy only gained ground in the projecting sector of Jamiano, where the Austrian troops had been withdrawn a kilometer. Elsewhere the Austrians maintained their positions victoriously.

The struggle continues with undiminished violence.

GEN. MAURICE PRAISES ITALIAN OPERATIONS

Also Says Latest French Gains Are Far More Important Than Maps Indicate.

LONDON, May 24.—The Italian offensive has entered into its second stage with new and important gains between Gorizia and the sea, said Major Gen. F. B. Maurice to The Associated Press today. The entire Italian effort of the last ten days was praised by General Maurice, who is Chief Director of Military Operations at the British War Office.

"Yet the Italian offensive," he continued, "was only made possible by the thorough offensive work of the Anglo-French forces during the last few weeks. If we had not been keeping the Germans busy the Italians would not only have found an offensive impossible, but would actually have been faced by a great Austro-German attack."

General Maurice also had high praise to accord for the work of the French during the last week, which he said was far more important strategically than the map indicated.

"The British have been for the last week," said General Maurice, "in the midst of one of those lulls which are necessary in the development of long-continued modern battles. The present lull is exactly like the lulls during the battle of the Somme. The enemy's communiques during the last week are interesting as indicating the loss of morale and the jumpiness of his troops, who repeatedly report the development of a British offensive in spots where we never made the slightest offensive move beyond the usual artillery work."

Discussing the battle of Arras as a whole, General Maurice said:

"Our best comparison is still with the battle of the Somme. Our losses this year continue 50 per cent. smaller, although larger forces are engaged. We already have gained four times as much

Continued on Page 3.

Luncheon Guests Smash Hotel Savoy Plates When Beresford Says They're German Made

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 24.—A curious incident occurred when Lord Beresford was speaking at the luncheon of the British Empire Productions Association at the Savoy Hotel. He was dealing with the presence of Germans in the country when he happened to pick up a plate from the table and saw that, according to the stamp on the back, it had been made in Germany.

"Here's a pretty state of affairs!" exclaimed Lord Beresford. "We have actually been eating off German plates!"

A succession of crashes followed, a number of the guests seizing their plates and hurling them to the floor.

"This Empire Association must see that such a state of things never occurs again," said Lord Beresford. "I do not think I should have enjoyed my luncheon if I had known I had been eating off a German plate."

"The episode was due to an unfortunate coincidence," said the General Manager of the hotel afterward. "The dessert plate which happened to be in front of Lord Beresford was one of a number we had five or six years ago. When the war broke out we had about 10,000 of these plates and we gave them away to hospitals. The one used by Lord Beresford and one I have found since must have been overlooked. We searched all through the stores this afternoon and cannot find another."

SAY CENSORSHIP WILL BE DEFEATED

Senators and Representatives in Private Discussions Condemn Revival of Project.

HOUSE TO ACT ON IT FIRST

Expected That Conferees, Heeding President, Will Bring In a Modified Provision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Although no accurate forecast could be made, the impression at the Capitol today among leaders in both houses was that the censorship legislation desired by President Wilson was doomed to defeat. So far as Senators and Representatives would express themselves—in no case for publication—sentiment seemed to be that Congress should "stand pat" on its action of the Senate last week in eliminating censorship from the Espionage bill. Pressure from the White House is to be reckoned with, of course.

In both houses there is a deep-rooted conviction that censorship is not needed, that the newspapers of the country may be depended upon not to print news that would be of advantage to the enemy. Senators in conversation expressed the opinion that it would be unwise to abridge the rights of the press in handling war news, and that the newspapers could be thoroughly trusted not to abuse their privileges.

The fight in Congress is to be made over the right of free speech, and it promises to be a bitter fight. While some Senators and Representatives may alter their votes to conform with the President's desires, it is regarded as unlikely that there will be enough of a change to get the legislation through.

From present indications, the Senate and House conferees may reach an agreement tomorrow to recommend the adoption of something like the once defeated Cummins-Thomas amendment to the Espionage bill, by which the President would be authorized to "promulgate rules and regulations to prevent the disclosure to the public and the enemy" of any information relating to the naval or military operations of the Government. It seemed probable tonight that there would be a sharp discussion in the conference, but that, in order to get some character of legislation out, in compliance with the President's desire, a compromise might be effected. Also it appeared evident that a bill even as mild as the Cummins-Thomas amendment would be stubbornly attacked?

Interest Keen in Both Houses.

Senators and Representatives talked censorship wherever they met today. Their opinions were expressed in no uncertain language. While Congress has been willing to give President Wilson the power he has asked in virtually every phase of the war legislation, it is inclined to balk at censorship.

Senator Hiram Johnson of California, who made a sharp attack on censorship in the Senate when the Espionage bill was under consideration, will be in the forefront of the battle when the matter comes up there again. He will have the backing, according to present prospects, of a large proportion of the Senators who voted against the censorship provision last Saturday, when the vote was 48 to 34. There may be some shifts, cutting down the majority, but not enough to reduce it to a minority.

The censorship fight is not to be partisan. Most of the Democratic Senators who voted against censorship Saturday are counted upon to vote against it again. The Democratic Senators who voted against censorship were: Ashurst, Underwood, Chamberlain, Gore, Reed, Hardwick, Lewis, McKellar, Phelan, Shafroth, Smith of Arizona, Thomas, Trammell, Smith of South Carolina, Vardaman, Broussard, Pittman, Smith of Georgia, Bankhead, and Saulsbury.

Senator Underwood, who, having voted for censorship, switched and opposed the Cummins-Thomas amendment, was declared today to be ready to vote against it again. Senator Smith, Republican, of Michigan, who was not in Washington Saturday to vote on the Cummins-Thomas amendment, is strongly opposed to censorship. Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, of Nebraska, another who did not vote Saturday, likewise will oppose censorship.

If the conference reports out a censorship amendment, it is expected that it will be offered in both houses early next week. The President had hoped that it might be done this week, but owing to differences of opinion among the conferees it is doubtful whether that can be accomplished.

A well-informed Senator said tonight he did not believe there was much doubt that both houses would have censorship bills, identical in meaning, if not in phraseology, presented for their consideration, but he thought the conference would agree upon the Cummins-Thomas amendment. He predicted that both houses would defeat it.

May Retain Jury Feature.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The conferees' report on the Espionage bill, with the new censorship clause, will be presented to and voted on first by the

Continued on Page 2.

The Greenbrier—White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Ideal place to spend Decoration Day, overnight from New York.—Advt.

WILL MAKE SIMS A VICE ADMIRAL

President to Advance Naval Officer for His Services Abroad Since War Began.

DIRECTS OUR DESTROYERS

Was Sent to London Early and Has Helped to Effect Naval Co-operation with Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—In recognition of the services rendered since he went to London to perfect arrangements for joint naval action of the war vessels of the United States, Great Britain, and France, Rear Admiral William S. Sims has been selected for promotion to be a Vice Admiral. The only other officer of this rank in the navy is Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, who is second in command of the Atlantic battleship fleet.

The appointment of Admiral Sims, according to an announcement made by Secretary Daniels this afternoon, was determined on by the President today, and will be made immediately.

Vice Admiral Sims, who is the ranking American naval officer abroad, is in command of the destroyers now operating in European waters.

In the period immediately preceding the Spanish-American war, Admiral Sims, then a Lieutenant, was Naval Attaché at Paris, and was intrusted with buying ships and supplies for the navy. He spent hundreds of thousands of dollars, keeping in touch with sources of supply in Europe, and rendered valuable service. He remained an attaché at Paris until 1900, when he was recalled and sent to the Asiatic station, being assigned to duty on the battleship Kentucky. He was later fleet intelligence officer on the staff of the commander in chief of that station.

It was while on this duty that he became acquainted with Captain (now Rear Admiral) Sir Percy Scott of the British Navy. Captain Scott's ship had made remarkable scores in practice under methods devised by its commander. Lieutenant Sims became familiar with Scott's methods of training and acquainted the Navy Department with them.

In the Autumn of 1902 Lieutenant Sims was ordered to the Navy Department and placed in charge of the office of naval practice. He remained there nearly seven years, and it was during this time that great improvement was made in the navy in gunnery, largely owing to the methods introduced by him.

To keep in touch with the improvements in other navies, he made trips to England each year, conferring with experts in gunnery and ordnance, especially with Scott, who was knighted and made Rear Admiral for his services in improving the gunnery of the British warships. He came in contact with Admiral Jellicoe and other officers who are now directing the operations of the British Navy.

In February, 1909, while a Commander, he was assigned to the battleship Minnesota of the Atlantic fleet, which he commanded more than two years. He then went to the Naval War College for a two-year course, and during the second year was a member of the college staff.

After completing this course he was made commander of the torpedo flotilla of the Atlantic fleet, and directed its affairs for two and a half years. In 1915 he was assigned to command the new dreadnought Nevada. A year later he was made President of the Naval War College and Commandant of the Second Naval District. He was promoted to Rear Admiral last August being one of the first Captains promoted to this rank by selection, on recommendation of the Selection Board.

Just before the United States formally entered the war Rear Admiral Sims was sent abroad by Secretary Daniels as special representative and observer. After the war began he immediately entered into conferences with the British and French naval officials as to the best methods of naval co-operation by the nations at war with Germany. When it was determined to send American war vessels abroad Admiral Sims was put in charge of the operations of these craft.

ACCEPTS PROTEST REPORT.

Mexican Bureau Says Carranza, If He Objected, Was Consistent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Commenting on the report that President Carranza had protested to the German Government against unrestricted submarine warfare, the Mexican News Bureau issued this statement today:

"The filing of a protest with the German Government by President Carranza against the continuation of submarine warfare is in strict accord with the known sentiments of the recently inaugurated executive, and is also in line with his proposal of several months since that all American nations should unite in some plan for bringing the terrible conflict to an end.

"At the same time it will go far toward convincing the people of the United States that there is no foundation for the sensational rumors that found circulation a short time since, affirming the existence of pro-German plotting in Mexico."

The Mexican Embassy is without confirmation of the reported protest.

"OVERNIGHT!—Realize the garden of your dreams in a day!"—See top of Page 11.—Advt.

BALFOUR PRAISES OUR WAR PROGRESS AS 'REMARKABLE'

Addressing the National Press Club, He Deprecates the Charges of Slowness.

SEES POWER FOR WILSON

Expresses Confidence That Congress Will Grant All That the Emergency Demands.

THANKS PRESS AND PUBLIC

Has Found the Former "Incapable of Misrepresenting"; the Latter "Unprecedentedly Kind."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—In an address to the American people, delivered this afternoon at the National Press Club, Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British mission, said that he would carry back to his Government the message that America, convinced of the justice of the cause into which it had entered, would not relinquish the task until its successful conclusion.

Mr. Balfour said with the greatest frankness that he, as well as other members of the commission, had been deeply affected by the warmth of the welcome extended them and the evidence before him of the manner in which this country was approaching the conflict in behalf of an ideal, without thought of conquest or self-aggrandisement. He had heard, he said, the criticism that satisfactory progress had not been made in the forty days since the declaration of war, in co-ordinating and organizing the resources and powers of the country. This he though was uncalled for. He felt that the progress made was "remarkable" in a country that had suddenly faced so tremendous a problem without early preparation.

He paid high tribute to the manner in which American newspapers were safeguarding the interests of the United States and the Allies, and closed with the statement that he felt confident that Congress would grant to the President all of the powers, great as they might be, which were necessary for the successful prosecution of the war—powers which he felt were absolutely necessary.

Mr. Balfour said that the address probably would be the last he would have the opportunity of making to the American people before the conclusion of the war.

A Month of Momentous Impressions.

His speech in full follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Press Club: You, Sir, in your opening remarks, reminded me of the first day of my visit in this city and have quoted one or two things that I then appear to have said to the representatives of the press. That was about a month ago, and certainly, so far as I am concerned, the month that has elapsed since that fateful day has been filled with impressions the most pleasurable, the most momentous; impressions which will never fade from my memory while memory lasts; impressions of which I hope to give some faint and imperfect account, it may be, but still some account, to those I have left on the other side of the Atlantic and who are engaged in the same great struggle and the same world work to which all of you are contributing so important a share.

"Gentlemen, I came to the United States conscious, of course, of the importance of the mission with which I have been intrusted by my Government; conscious, as your President has said this afternoon, that the mission, from the very nature of the case, was one of the most important in which either of our two countries has ever concerned itself; conscious that the very condition of the world in which we lived gave weight and importance to every action, to every word, and to every report of every word, which might take place during its existence.

"Now, gentlemen, nobody knows better than I how much you and the great press that you represent have contributed to whatever measure of success our mission may have obtained.

"It is perfectly true that the primary duty intrusted to us was that of discussing with the Government of the United States the numberless matters of importance which have to be decided if two great countries find themselves co-operating in one gigantic task.

Spiritual Side of the Mission.

"The kindness with which we were received, the warmth of the welcome which reached us from all parts of the country, soon made it plain the strictly and narrowly business side of our mission was not the only one which was important at the present juncture. After all, the co-operation of two great countries is not merely the question of working through the instrumentality of experts, the sending of men here or there, the proper distribution of your naval forces, the method by which the financial co-operation can best be secured, or all the other endless questions which have come up for daily discussion. Those are all important. They do not stand alone. Something more than that, if a mission be fortunate, may come of its work, something which has not got to do with naval, military, or financial details, but which, in the phrase—I think it is of Burke—comes home to the feelings and bosoms of men. There is something in a sympathetic and mutual comprehension; there is something the worth of which cannot indeed be estimated merely by enumerating army corps or millions or billions of dollars, the cata-

Continued on Page 2.

Insurance for Our Forces Which Are Sent Abroad

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24. — Every soldier, sailor, and marine who leaves American shores to participate in the war in Europe may be insured against death or disability, according to plans now being formulated by the Council of National Defense.

Preliminary steps were taken today by the Council of National Defense to establish the insurance system. It is believed that the plan decided upon is the most advanced step of its kind ever undertaken by any Government. At the request of the council, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Sweet today began the formulation of a bill to be introduced in Congress. Leading insurance men will be called in consultation in order to establish the system. The plan is first to put the proposal squarely before the insurance companies, and if they cannot handle it the Government itself may undertake it.

DR. WAITE, CALM, GOES TO HIS DEATH

Poisoner of His Wife's Parents Smiles as He Enters the Execution Chamber.

PALE ONLY FOR A MOMENT

Makes No Final Statement, Not Even a Farewell Message to His Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, May 24.—Dr. Arthur Warren Waite was put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing tonight for the murder of his father-in-law, John E. Peck, on March 12, 1916. Two shocks of 2,000 volts ended the life of one of the most remarkable individuals in criminal history, a man who set out to poison his wife and her whole family that he might inherit their millions, and who did away with his father-in-law and mother-in-law by feeding them virulent germs and other poisons.

Waite wore to death the same grin that marked him when he made his confession upon the witness stand a year ago. Untouched by the grief of his brother, Frank, and by the news of his mother's serious illness, nothing broke the calmness of the man, who said he was anxious to pay the penalty for his crime. He made no statement in the death chair.

At 11 o'clock Warden Moyer notified the official witnesses, reporters, and physicians gathered in his office that the time for the execution was at hand. They filed into the execution chamber, and at 11:03 the former dentist and tennis champion started from his cell, accompanied by Dr. A. N. Peterson, Presbyterian Chaplain of the prison.

Says Good-bye to Prisoners.

As Waite walked down the corridor of the death house, he called to other prisoners.

"Good-bye, boys," he said, with a wave of the hand.

As he entered the death chamber he seemed to waver and grow pale, but it was only for a moment; he didn't lose his nerve. He smiled at the witnesses and walked to the chair, his eyes fixed on the floor. While the straps were being adjusted Dr. Peterson read the Twenty-third Psalm. Waite had nothing to say, and at 11:05 Dr. Amos O. Squire, prison physician, gave the signal, and Waite got the first shock. A stethoscope showed that there was a slight heart action, and at 11:08 a second shock was given. Dr. Squire pronounced Waite dead at 11:11 o'clock.

An autopsy performed after the execution disclosed that Waite's brain weighed 38½ ounces. It showed a trace of meningitis. His heart was abnormally large.

The last two hours before his death Dr. Waite spent with Dr. Peterson. Warden Moyer came to ask Waite if there was any last statement he wished to make, but he said there was none. Just before 11 o'clock the chaplain asked the condemned man if there was any message he wished to leave.

"No, thank you, Doctor," he replied; "there is really no one to whom I care to send a farewell message."

Among those who witnessed the execution were Robert Hilliard, the actor; William H. Lake, J. C. Tooten, L. E. Lansing, Terry M. Townsend, Dr. Thomas Webster Edgar, A. B. Allen, and H. C. Fleming.

Reads the Bible.

Waite spent part of the afternoon reading the Bible and Keats's poems. He wrote a letter to Dr. Squire, to be opened after his death. He started to write a poem, which he gave up. He had written several poems in the last week.

The letter to Dr. Squire was inclosed in two envelopes, the inner one of which was inscribed in Dr. Waite's handwriting: "May 19. Private." It contained only a slip of paper which bore the following quotation written in ink:

"'Call us with morning faces, eager to labour, eager to be happy.'—Stevenson."

Frank Waite will come to the prison tomorrow morning and claim the body.

Waite had preferred death earlier than it came. He wanted to be put to death last Monday and had written the prison Warden this letter, made public tonight:

354 Hunter Street, Ossining, N. Y.,
Friday Afternoon.

To Warden Moyer:

Dear Sir: In one of the newspapers today is the statement (which you can verify) that "A. W. Waite is to die next week," and on inquiry I learn that you have the power to name the day of that week.

I am sure you would not be averse to obliging me if you found it possible and reasonable to do so, and I wonder if we could not arrange for the Monday of next week.

There really is a reason for asking this,

Continued on Page 28.

Representative of The Catskills, Dimville Notch, N. H., may be seen at 1180 Broadway May 18 to June 2. New Fireproof Addition.—Advt.

WAR TAX SLASHED, SENATORS AIM TO RELIEVE BUSINESS

Retroactive Income Tax and Zone Postal Rates Among Features Eliminated.

TO MODIFY PROFITS TAX

Levy on All Advertising Proposed—Inheritance Imposts Likely to be Abandoned.

TO CUT THE LEVY A THIRD

Will Provide Sane Taxation, Senator Penrose Says of Committee Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate Finance Committee today began its revision of the War Revenue bill, passed yesterday by the House, levying approximately $1,857,000,000 in additional taxes. At the end of an all-day discussion, the committee decided to strike these features from the measure:

1. The tax on corporations of 16 per cent. of all profits above 8 per cent., substituting for its the British system, based on average profits for five years prior to the war.

2. The zone postal rate system for newspapers and periodicals, substituting a direct tax on advertising, including newspapers and magazines, billboards, posters and street cars. A 2 per cent. tax is favored.

3. The retroactive tax on private and corporation income.

4. The horizontal tariff of 10 per cent. ad valorem upon articles now upon the free list.

The committee decided to cut down the aggregate tax levied by the bill from $1,857,000,000, arguing that so large an amount is not needed. The committee has not determined what total tax levy shall be made, but it will be approximately $1,250,000,000.

The committee discussed elimination of the inheritance tax and tentatively agreed to delete it. The argument was advanced that certain States, including New York, the New England States, and California have inheritance taxes, and that it would be unfair to impose this additional burden.

Reassurance to Business.

A member of the committee says that the motive in making these changes and others to follow is to avert injustice to business. The Senate wants to temper the bill so that, instead of causing alarm among business men, it will install confidence. The Senate has been deluged with protests from all over the country against the more drastic features of the House measure. Business men have assured Senators that, while they want to do their full share toward defraying the expense of the war, they cannot stand the heavy strain imposed by certain sections of the bill.

It was explained that in the action taken looking to a reduction of the aggregate levy from $1,857,000,000 to probably $1,250,000,000 the committee went carefully into the question of the funds required by the Government, and that it was believed to be impossible to spend wisely in one year the amount imposed by the House bill. If more money is needed authority will be given in the bill as it will be passed by the Senate to raise the additional funds by bond issues running from three to ten years. The committee feels that the bulk of the burden of financing the war should be confined to the present generation, hence it favors the short term bonds.

One of the first changes made by the committee was to eliminate the retroactive tax on 1916 incomes, by which it was sought to impose a surtax that would yield 25 per cent. additional on 1916 incomes, or approximately $110,000,000. This was proposed by the Lenroot amendment.

The increase of rates on second-class mail matter zones, which was opposed by newspaper and periodical publishers as threatening many publications with bankruptcy, the committee agreed would prove disastrous, hence the decision to substitute a tax upon advertising. While the rate was not decided upon, 2 per cent. was favored by the majority.

The excess profits tax provision of the House bill was considered to be too drastic. The committee, in favoring, instead, the system prevailing in England by which the average profits for five years before the war are made the basis of the tax, while reaching no agreement as to the tax to be imposed, considered 16 per cent. as practicable.

Same Taxation, Says Penrose.

Senator Penrose, a Republican member of the committee, said tonight that the committee believed the changes it had approved or forecast would go a long way toward restoring public confidence.

"Serious trouble was approaching, and it was necessary that sane taxation should be levied," he said. "Otherwise the utter paralysis of business was threatened. We believe the War Tax bill, as it will be offered to the Senate, will meet the approval of business men everywhere.

"One of the most important changes we have made is that eliminating the retroactive taxes. This, in the House bill, constituted a violent attempt to tax money which already had been spent or had been converted into capital. It amounted to confiscation. No wonder business was worried."

Consideration is being given to a tax on parcel post packages, smaller than that on express shipments. A parcel post tax, Senators say, would be considered a freight rather than a postal tax. In de-

ciding to strike out the second-class postage zone increase, the committee believed this to be more a matter of postal administration than of taxation.

Further changes in the inheritance, tariff, freight, passenger, and liquor taxes also are being considered by the committee. Professor Taussig, Chairman of the Tariff Commission, discussed the 10 per cent. additional tariff levy today with the committee, recommending changes to equalize alleged discrepancies in the House provisions. Some articles placed on the free list by the House, it is expected, will be made taxable by the Senate committee, and others now subject to the extra 10 per cent. customs levy made free of duty.

The committee will resume its work tomorrow. The bill probably will not be reported for a week.

WIRE SERVICE GROWS TO MEET WAR NEEDS

New Washington-New York Cable Will Add 80,000 Miles of Wire, Connecting Strategic Points.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Plans for the mobilization of the telephone and telegraph service for war purposes, which involve the laying of a new underground cable from Washington to New York, containing more than 80,000 miles of wire, have been practically completed through the Committee of Telephones and Telegraph of the Council of National Defense. When completed the new system will connect the War, Navy, and other Government departments with strategic points all over the country by a widespread network of special and private telephone and telegraph wires. Everywhere the telegraph and telephone companies have given precedence to the Government service.

Long-distance facilities in and out of Washington have been practically doubled, the original system of 148 long-distance wires leading out of the capital having been increased to 240 wires. In addition to the new cable to New York under contemplation, copper wire will be strung above ground in many directions. When all of this work is completed there will be approximately 500 long-distance wires radiating from Washington as compared with 148 in January.

The increased direct long-distance special service from Washington is only a part of the system. More than 10,000 miles of wire have been taken from commercial use and devoted exclusively to the use of the Navy, Treasury, Agriculture, and other departments. This makes it possible for the heads of Government departments to get in touch directly and immediately with naval stations, army posts, and important agricultural centres.

NAVY WARNS RESERVES WHO SEEK INFLUENCE

Men Receiving Recommendations for Promotion from Politicians Liable to Punishment.

Attempts to use political or social influence to obtain promotions for men in the Naval Reserve will injure the standing of the men and may cause their punishment, it was announced yesterday at the enrolling office of the Naval Reserve at 20 Cortlandt Street.

The first statement of a drastic policy to keep off such favor curryng came in an order from Rear Admiral L. C. Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, to commandants of all naval districts. This policy follows closely the plan adopted in France shortly after the beginning of the war to keep politics out of the army.

Rear Admiral Palmer's order reads:

"The bureau receives daily numerous communications from politicians and men of influence requesting advancement or assignment to duty of members of the Naval Reserve force. In each case such communications will be forwarded to the immediate commanding officer of the reservist, and notation will be made on their record to the effect that political influence has been sought to secure advancement or assignment to duty, and the reservist will be informed that repetition of such cases will be sufficient cause for disciplinary action."

TOLD HOW TO USE BAYONETS

Plattsburg Students Practice on Dummies Rigged Up at Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 24.—The instructors at the camp today showed their companies the thrusts and parries used by the British. The men were divided into squads to attack dummies rigged up on sticks or hanging from the eaves of company barracks. The dummies were of varying construction, most of them being burlap bags filled with sand and boards. The boards were bones to give more reality to the practice, and there was grave danger of a man breaking his banoyet on them if he didn't use his weapon properly. Each man would start at a walk about twenty feet away from the dummy, make a feint, jab the burlap bag, then withdraw his weapon quickly and give way to the next man.

The students drilled for two hours this morning on the rain-soaked parade ground. After a close order formation, the men had a skirmish, during which they crawled through mud-puddles on the field. With the exception of bayonet practice and an hour in the afternoon, the students were indoors at lectures and conferences the rest of the day.

Sheriff John Fisk and Napoleon Landray, Clerk of Clinton County, visited the post headquarters today to make arrangements for the registration for the draft of all men at the camp between the ages of 21 and 31. Company commanders have been instructed to select a reserve officer to act as deputy in making out the blanks which will be forwarded to students' home precincts before June 5.

The following men took oath today as reserve officers, having passed their examinations, with recommendation for commissions: Walter McIlhenny Wolf, Jersey City, Captain of Infantry; William L. Hanavan, New York, First Lieutenant of Infantry; Cleveland E. Dodge, New York, First Lieutenant of Cavalry; Thomas A. Byrne, New York, First Lieutenant of Infantry; William Roger Burlingame, New York, Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, and Roger Williams, Walden, N. Y., Second Lieutenant.

SMOKE BOMBS FOR U-BOATS.

French Liner Has a New Device for Thwarting Submarines.

One of the latest devices for protecting merchant vessels from submarines is a smoke bomb. A French liner has arrived at this port equipped with them. These bombs are about 18 inches long and 4 inches in diameter. One compartment is air filled so that the bomb will float. The other compartment contains a chemical which, acting upon striking the water and sends off a dense volume of smoke. Behind this curtain of smoke the merchant ship can change her course and escape.

During the voyage of the liner it was not necessary to have recourse to the smoke bomb to escape a raider. The ship was favored by a dense fog for the first two days out. She came through the danger zone at full speed in the desire to get away while the fog screened her movements.

Room at the Top in Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Secretary Baker said today that he was studying the question of general officers, but has not yet taken up the matter of their selection with President Wilson. There will be about 150 new Major Generals and Brigadier Generals needed for vacancies now existing and to supply the National Army. It is believed that Secretary Baker is studying the careers of officers without undue regard to seniority, but in the light of the national needs and of the tasks to be performed by men in higher commands. Because of the endurance and ability for instant decision which will be required of the general officers who will be sent to France, there is a wide expectation that many younger officers will be promoted.

ARMY NOW BONE DRY UNDER THE NEW LAW

A Crime to Sell or Give an Intoxicating Drink to an Officer or Enlisted Man.

SALOONS BAR SAILORS ALSO

Take No Chances Pending Definite Ruling on Conscription Act's Provisions.

The provision of the new military law which forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors, including wines, beers, and ales, to officers or soldiers of the United States in uniform is now in effect and will be enforced to the letter. This announcement was made yesterday by United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall.

Whether or not it is unlawful for a person to accompany a soldier into a saloon and buy him a drink, in other words, "treat" him, is not specifically covered by the law; but the understanding is that "treating" is also a violation and will be so considered unless a ruling to the contrary is made.

"To permit treating," said a Federal official yesterday, "would be beating around the bush, and will not go for a minute. The law will be so interpreted and enforced accordingly."

Until yesterday there was considerable doubt in saloons and restaurants as to whether the law had gone into effect, and District Attorney Marshall received so many inquiries that he wired to Attorney General Gregory in Washington for a ruling. Mr. Gregory replied:

"The act forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors, including beer, ale, or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces, while in uniform, was approved May 18. It became effective the same day."

The law was taken yesterday as not applying to officers or men of the navy or officers or enlisted men of the Marine Corps. But it does apply to all officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, men in attendance at officers' training camps, and to other arms of the land service of the nation. Whether it applies to guardsmen not in the Federal service is a question to be decided.

Notwithstanding what was construed as the present exemption of navy men, the proprietors of saloons and cabarets in Brooklyn, frequented by the sailors from the navy yard, had heard last night that the law prohibited them from selling liquor to sailors and they put the lid on tight. For the first time in memory a sailor could not buy or beg a drink, and they had a gloomy evening, in squads they marched up Sands Street, through Fulton, and then up Washington Street trying in every saloon and café to get a drink, wishing one, sometimes because they had been told they couldn't get it. But so far as could be ascertained, none was successful. A "lid" less rigorous was enforced in Manhattan.

Commandant S. B. Upham of the Navy Yard was asked last night if he had received any instructions from Washington regarding the interpretation of the Conscription bill. He said he had not.

It was pointed out that from now on it will be impossible for any officer or enlisted man of the army or National Guard to buy a drink, since orders issued several weeks ago make it mandatory for them to wear their field service uniforms on all occasions. The law also makes it impossible for the officer or enlisted man to buy a drink for anybody else, since it is specifically stated that it is "forbidden to sell them." Thus, if an army officer has a friend at dinner in a hotel or restaurant, he cannot buy a cocktail for that friend. If the friend wants a drink he will have to buy it himself and drink alone.

A bill prohibiting the sale of liquor to officers and men of the navy and Marine Corps, introduced in Congress at the instance of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, is now pending, and will probably be passed soon. It also prohibits the sale of intoxicants to officers and enlisted men of the Naval Militia and those of the naval reserves.

Washington Uncertain About Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Whether the "no liquor" provision of the draft law is applicable to officers of the navy and sailors in uniform is a matter that army officials will not discuss. Senator McKellar of Tennessee, who was prominently connected with the movement to have the amendment inserted, is of the opinion that it may be broad enough to embrace naval officers and men, but this is not the official ruling. The courts may have to decide the matter

INDIANA FOURTH STATE TO FILL ARMY QUOTA

Has Enlisted 5,459 Men Since April 1—New York Again Takes the Lead for Day's Recruits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—New York went ahead of Pennsylvania and Illinois in army recruiting yesterday for the second time in the present week. The total number of recruits obtained in New York on Wednesday was 169, compared with 164 in Pennsylvania, and 156 in Illinois.

Indiana yesterday completed its quota of recruits for the regular army. The quota assigned to the State is 5,400 men. By raising sixty recruits yesterday Indiana brought its total number of new men for the army, since April 1, up to 5,495. Three other States only, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah, have filled their quotas. The total enlistments for the country on Wednesday were 1,517, and brought the total since April 1 up to 81,437. The daily statement of army recruiting, issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain today, follows:

	Obtained May 23.	Total May 23.		Obtained May 23.	Total May 23.
Alabama	13	922	Nebraska	58	1,577
Arizona	1	139	*Nevada	2	480
Arkansas	4	568	N. H'shire	13	226
California	58	2,892	New Jersey	53	2,181
Colorado	28	810	New Mexico		186
Connecticut	19	630	New York	169	6,857
Delaware		48	N. Carolina	2	705
Dist. of Col.		133	N. Dakota	6	287
Florida		321	Ohio	92	2,844
Georgia		84	Oklahoma	12	1,717
Idaho		6	475	*Oregon	28	1,609
Illinois		156	8,222	Pennsylvania	164	9,031
*Indiana		69	5,459	R.h. Island	19	272
Iowa		59	2,520	S. Carolina	21	533
Kansas		24	2,166	S. Dakota	1	522
Kentucky		27	1,518	Tennessee	20	1,117
Louisiana		12	910	Texas	25	3,276
Maine		15	845	*Utah	17	908
Maryland		1	176	Vermont	2	48
M'chusetts		89	2,868	Virginia	8	774
Michigan		69	4,167	Washington	19	918
Minnesota		23	1,716	W. Virginia	15	827
Mississippi		13	624	Wisconsin	17	970
Missouri		81	3,790	Wyoming	19	345
Montana		18	838			

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained May 23, 1,517.
Total obtained since April 1, 81,437.

NO FAMINE IN AUSTRIA.

Penfield Says There Is Much Deprivation, Which Is Borne Well.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Ambassador Penfield, who has just returned from Austria-Hungary, said today at the White House that conditions in that country were not so bad as might be expected. There was no starvation, he said, but a great deal of deprivation. He said he had but little to report to President Wilson that was not already known. The morale of the people in Austria-Hungary, he said, was good, because the only information they got was given in the newspapers censored by the Government.

The people there, Mr. Penfield said, still believe that Germany and Austria are winning the war.

HARVARD AND YALE HONOR WAR UNITS

Fifty Yale Classes Each Donate Ambulance for Service at the Front.

More than $12,000 was raised at a farewell reception to the twenty-five men composing the Harvard University ambulance unit in Sherry's yesterday afternoon. This amount is enough to pay for twelve field ambulances. It was subscribed after an address by Emery Pottle, who was with the American Ambulance at Verdun.

"We of America are playing at war," Mr. Pottle said. "We like the romance, it appeals to us, but it is not real. I would like to take you on a trip with me over the shell-wrecked ground of No Man's Land. That's war, and not the gaudy uniforms, the martial music, and the long-winded speeches. Now we have five units going to the front and five more ready to go after that."

Francis R. Appleton, President of the Harvard Club, presided. François Van Vaerenburgh, a French soldier, sang the "Marseillaise" and "Tipperary"; Miss Elsie Janis recited, and Miss Mary Lawton, in costume, recited "Verdun."

Some of the Harvard students of the unit are: Paul Squibb, manager of the track team; Edward McDougall, manager of the hockey team; John Bigelow, football player; Dana Hutchinson, middle distance runner; Harold Wiswall, football player; Frank Wendell, son of Professor Barrett Wendell; Joseph Stuart, 'Varsity baseball player; John La Motte, Harold Davis, Kenneth Gaston, Joseph Clynch, Edward Manning, John and Arthur Flemming, Artnur Bourden, H. H. Dadmun, Captain of last year's Harvard football eleven; H. W. Shepard, R. Curry, and Hawton Goodspeed.

Two and a half of the five units which Yale is to contribute to the American Ambulance Field Service in France were entertained at a reception at the Yale Club last night. Several hundred persons were present, and they applauded as each of the fifty men was introduced. It was announced that $35,000 of the $100,000 needed for the five units had been subscribed, and that the committee intended to open larger offices at 14 Wall Street. The use of the offices has been donated by J. P. Morgan. Nearly all of the funds raised have been subscribed since Monday. It was also stated that fifty Yale classes had each contributed an ambulance for the equipment of those who are to sail within a few days.

Frank H. Platt, President of the club, presided. Luke C. Doyle, '00, who has driven an ambulance in France and received the Cross of War from the French Government; Emery Pottle, and William B. Davenport spoke. All Yale men have been invited to a dinner tonight at the club in honor of the units. This was decided upon at such short notice that no time remained for the sending out of notices.

The undergraduates comprising the first units are:

I. J. Axelson, P. H. Ballou, F. B. Barlow, E. W. Bourne, C. Blackwell, W. Buckingham, T. C. Chase, G. C. Cavis, W. H. Conroy, J. P. Cooke, O. L. Clarke, G. K. Denison, H. L. Dudley, B. V. Harrison, A. Hoyt, S. T. Hodgman, J. H. Hamline, L. Mitchell, W. Knight, C. P. Lucke, N. W. McDonald, J. T. McGee, W. H. Mitchell, C. H. Redfield, T. A. Robinson, H. R. Soderston, J. W. Sargent, W. D. Saulier, S. A. Searle, D. T. Sullivan, L. B. Schiede, W. W. Webber, D. Winter, F. J. Wakem, B. L. Lawrence, J. M. Dalley, N. A. McColl, L. H. Collins, C. B. Richardson, F. S. Goffe, A. L. Adams, W. W. Walker, N. S. Buck, A. T. Farley, H. Grieb, T. Grieb, J. B. Dexter, I. M. Keogh, A. Fordyce.

GERMANY DENIES HOLDING AMERICANS

But Dispatch From Berlin Asserts Germans Are Not Being Allowed to Leave Here.

RED TAPE BERLIN'S EXCUSE

Overzealous Officials, It Is Stated, Cause Delay, But Many Americans are Leaving.

BERLIN, May 24, (via London, Friday, May 25.)—The Foreign Office today emphatically denied assertions, alleged to have emanated from the United States, that Germany was intentionally holding Americans desirous of leaving the country.

Their departure, it was explained, was delayed solely by official routine, which, in view of existing circumstances, was naturally slow of motion. Even subjects of neutral countries as well as Germans desiring to cross the frontier are being called on to obtain permission from the police and military authorities.

It was further stated that the bureaucratic red tape involved not only the consumption of time, but frequently was attended by petty annoyances, due to insistence on the part of overzealous officials, especially in cities outside of Berlin and the Provinces, giving each applicant for departure a personal investigation

A leading official of the Foreign Office today said to The Associated Press correspondent:

"On principle, we are, of course, not opposing or complicating the departure of Americans. We are doing all we can to expedite action on their applications, which, added to those of the subjects of neutral countries and of our own citizens, even those of the latter desiring to leave on vacation trips within the borders of Germany, involve considerable prescribed routine and increased work for our police and military authorities."

The official added that it was hoped that the same willing attitude would be displayed on the part of the United States.

At the Spanish Embassy The Associated Press learned that Americans now were almost daily leaving Germany, but that many were still awaiting action on applications to depart filed months ago.

In connection with the foregoing, it was stated here today that Swiss Consulates in the United States were now refusing to issue passports or visés to German subjects desiring to leave; that as the result of verbal information from State Department, they were not permitted to leave the country, due to an interpretation placed on a paragraph in the President's war proclamation respecting alien enemies, barring women and children.

It is not expected here that the State Department's ruling, which the Swiss Consulates are said to be following, is likely to complicate the delicate issue, which the German Foreign Office apparently desires should have the mutual benefit of liberal interpretation.

SAY CENSORSHIP WILL BE DEFEATED

Continued from Page 1.

house. The new provision, members of the committee said tonight, will be along lines similar to the Overman-Cummins-Thomas proposals for limited Presidential authority to prohibit publication of information of a strictly military nature and not forbidding criticism of public officials or policies. The President and House conferees are said to be willing to accept such an authorization, and to strike out the more drastic amendment of Representative Gard, now in the House bill.

An addition to the substitute proposing that juries shall determine whether publication of prohibited matter was with deliberate intent to aid the enemy also may be accepted. The House conferees are insistent that such a proviso, a part of the Gard amendment, shall be included.

The new effort for censorship legislation is being actively supported by Attorney General Gregory. A memorandum has been sent by the Department of Justice to the conferees, stating that the department is not to be considered as having changed its belief that such authority is important and of immediate necessity.

Although the conferees and Administration leaders have sounded sentiment in the Senate and House since the President referred the matter to leadership authority, the ultimate outcome in Congress still is regarded doubtful. There apparently is less chance of Administration success in the House than the Senate, Administration leaders at the Capitol said tonight. Should the House accept the compromise clause proposed by the conferees, it is understood that several Senators who voted against censorship are now prepared to change.

President Wilson has been told by some Senators with whom he has discussed the censorship situation that until the appointment of George Creel as head of the Bureau of Public Information Congressional opposition to censorship was not so strong as at present. The President is said to have expressed full confidence in Mr. Creel's ability and discretion.

The President, it was said today, insists that the censorship question be thrashed out in connection with the Espionage bill regarding censorship authority as an immediate necessity. He objects to its consideration at present as a separate bill, a recourse open, however, should the conference report with a censorship clause be rejected.

CREEL DENIES TRYING TO SHAPE EDITORIALS

Merely Telephoned Earle Would Talk on Defective Shells—Washington Herald's Reply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The intimation conveyed by The Washington Herald in an editorial this morning that George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, appointed with the approval of President Wilson, had attempted to control the editorial opinion of that paper in its comment on the ammunition shells furnished to the Mongolia and other vessels, drew from Mr. Creel today a declaration that the charge was "without base in truth."

The Washington Herald printed yesterday morning an editorial on "Defective Shells" regarding the Mongolia tragedy. This morning The Herald printed a supplementary editorial dealing with the Administration's "drive for press censorship," in which The Herald intimated that Mr. Creel tried to control its editorial opinion. In today's editorial The Herald said in part:

"An editorial was published on 'Defective shells,' regarding the tragedy of the Mongolia. It declared that the series of accidents on armed ships indicated clearly that something must be wrong in the Navy Department.

"Within a few hours after the editorial appeared George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, who will be the official Government censor if a censorship law is enacted, called The Washington Herald on the telephone, questioning the spirit and correctness of the statements contained in it.

"If this is not an attempt to control editorial opinion, what is it? There were no misstatements of fact in the editorial; a single typographical error, turning seventeen years into seven, was its only inaccuracy. Mr. Creel did not venture to impugn any of The Herald's statements of fact, which were based on Admiral Earle's official report, but he did question the editorial.

"The incident would be beneath a moment's notice if it were not a straw showing which way the wind was blowing. If the press of the nation, if the people of the nation, are not alive to the sinister elements involved in the proposed censorship, it is high time that they woke up.

After reading what The Herald had to say this morning, Mr. Creel issued the following statement:

Mr. Creel's Statement.

"The Washington Herald's charge that I have attempted to control its opinion is without base in truth. I did not question any editorial or quarrel with one. No reprimand was hinted or even dreamed of.

"While in the Navy Department yesterday, I happened to meet Admiral Earle. We spoke of the Mongolia's defective shells, and he cited The Herald editorial as an example of incomplete knowledge in connection with a highly technical subject. I urged upon him, as I have urged upon all others, the importance of personal contact with the press as an aid to the full understanding that is now a national necessity.

"Admiral Earle assented instantly and stated that he would be only too glad to have the direct relation established. I called up The Herald office and told them of Admiral Earle's willingness to be seen and interviewed whenever my presence matter arose. They expressed the utmost appreciation and thanked me for my efforts in the matter.

"These are the facts: From the outset the policy of this committee has been one of co-operation, not supervision. I have assumed the patriotism of the press and its eagerness for truth and service, and my one effort has been to open up the business of government to public inspection."

The Herald's Rejoinder.

The managing editor of The Herald tonight issued this statement in answer to Mr. Creel:

"Mr. Creel was evidently careless in his reading of The Washington Herald's editorial. The Herald did not charge him with attempting to control its opinion. The Herald stated the facts of the telephone call and asked if it was not an attempt to control editorial opinion. This question was put to the general public. It rests with them whether Mr. Creel's answer is satisfactory. Nor did we charge him with reprimanding The Herald, as he states.

"But Mr. Creel did call The Herald office on the telephone, and his call was one of criticism of a certain editorial that had appeared in The Herald. If the critic of the editorial was Admiral Earle, why did not Admiral Earle do the calling?

"The Washington Herald sent a reporter to see Admiral Earle at Mr. Creel's suggestion. This was done in a spirit of fairness. If there were any misstatements in our editorial, we were not only willing but anxious to correct them. The Herald printed an interview with Admiral Earle, but found no occasion to retract its editorial.

"Whether he intended to criticise or control the opinion of The Herald is known only to him, but the fact remains that Mr. George Creel, who is unofficially recognized as the prospective censor, called The Herald, not Admiral Earle, and that Mr. Creel's call was one of criticism of a editorial.

"L. M. BELL,
"Managing Editor, The Washington Herald."

The Herald will tomorrow morning print the text of Mr. Creel's statement with the following editorial comment:

"Whatever the exact phraseology of the conversation between Mr. Creel and The Herald—a question which can be decided only by two men—we hardly think that Mr. Creel will deny, when he gives full reflection to the matter, that the primary and chief purpose of that conversation was to take exception to the editorial in question.

"Mr. Creel himself cites the editorial as an example of incomplete knowledge in connection with a highly technical subject. Therefore it was within his function, as Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, to point the road to complete knowledge. Will Mr. Creel in the future continue to call up editors who write editorials based on 'incomplete knowledge'? Are such editorials even inferentially objectionable to him or to the Administration?

"Mr. Creel, we feel constrained to say, is putting the most generous and general construction on his conversation with The Herald. This newspaper regarded it differently, and still does, because Mr. Creel is the Governmental censor-to-be, if a censorship law is passed, and because we feel that, if free and unrammeled discussion of such a tragedy as that of the Mongolia can be indulged in only by those having a technical knowledge of such a complex subject as ordnance, then newspapers indeed are in danger.

"Complete knowledge of the results of the Mongolia tragedy is in the hands of the public. Complete knowledge of the causes of it is in the hands of no one, not even ordnance experts. Newspapers in the long run are right only when they judge by results, and when they criticise on the basis of results. If Mr. Creel says he has no intention of attempting to control the editorial opinion of The Herald, we accept that statement without reserve. Perhaps it was merely impulsive, mistaken zeal on his part, but in these days of censorship and near-censorship it assuredly was open to misconstruction.

"The Herald is willing to correct any errors or misstatements of fact at any time, and yesterday morning printed an interview with Admiral Earle, showing how he regarded the matter. But, right or wrong, sound or unsound, we must insist upon expressing editorial opinion without interference."

WICKERSHAM ASSAILS AUTOCRACY OVER PRESS

Also Wants German Language Papers to Publish Parallel English Translations.

Former Attorney General George W. Wickersham in an address last night at the Twenty-ninth Assembly District Republican Club, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, called upon his audience to perform the higher and more difficult duty of the nonfighting citizen by defending the Government from the too autocratic war control of the Administration. He sharply attacked the proposed press censorship.

"It is a singular fact," said Mr. Wickersham, "that the Democratic Party, at present in control of the Government of this nation, should be largely engaged in endeavoring to have enacted into law measures conferring upon various departments of the Government powers hitherto unknown in the history of free institutions and against which the English speaking peoples have been engaged in erecting safeguards from the enactment of the Bill of Rights in 1688 until the present hour. It is true that the present war and the result of the disturbance of the world's commerce produced by it have given rise to new, intricate, and very far reaching problems; but it is yet to be demonstrated that a free people, living under Constitutional Government, with restraints upon the conduct of majorities and the arbitrary exercise of power by executives, cannot effectively maintain a war for the protection of democracy without the complete abandonment of the fundamentals of free Government. Supreme as is the sacrifice of the man who dies for his country, it may be only a little less difficult to live for one's country, if living involves the surrender of the rights of free men.

"Especially dangerous is the attempt, with which unfortunately the Democratic Party has initiated its plan of conducting the war, to establish a censorship upon the press, in violation of every tradition of Anglo-Saxon liberty. Undoubtedly, in the history of the press there is much of which to complain. The great power of publicity has been too often abused; but taking it for all and all, no one institution makes more for the preservation of those liberties for the maintenance of which we have entered this war than a free and unmuzzled press.

"It would be the counsel of wisdom to require all newspapers printed in German to publish in parallel columns an English translation of the German text. Not even the most vigilant censor can be quite sure of the insidious effect upon the German-speaking population of America of the German vernacular press, and the task would be simplified and rendered easier by requiring the publication in English as well as in German. But the attempt to place the English-speaking press at the mercy of a military or executive censor, is one of the most dangerous menaces to freedom that has yet been made in the name of liberty. The gentlemen who are engaged in efforts to suspend the ordinary constitutional restraints on liberty and to vest themselves with vast autocratic power, should remember that as yet there has been no demonstration to the country that those upon whom these powers are proposed to be conferred are possessed of a wisdom or a capacity sufficient to justify the assumption that these powers will be employed with wisdom, with restraint, with efficiency. Great powers should only be vested in great men because of great emergencies. Surely we should wait until there arises a demonstration of a great national need before we even temporarily offer up all the liberties for which our fathers shed their blood as a needed sacrifice to the cause of freedom."

MORE LIGHT ON THE DRAFT.

Exemption Rules to be Given Out After the Registration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24. — General Crowder, the Provost Marshal, finds that many persons confuse registration and draft. Each is a distinct process. Exemptions will be granted after the draft and not before.

"The selective service bill," said General Crowder today, "and the President's proclamation in pursuance thereof provide for the registration on June 5, 1917, of all male persons who on that date have attained their twenty-first birthday and shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday, except persons in the military or naval service of the United States, which includes all officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the navy, the Marine Corps, and the National Guard and Naval Militia, while in the service of the United States, and officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in enlisted reserve corps while in active service.

"From the lists of persons so registered, names will subsequently be drawn by lot by the fairest system that can be devised. Persons whose names are drawn, and other persons interested, will be given an opportunity to present claims for exemption, exclusion, or discharge from the draft, and to support such claims by evidence.

"The determination of whether a particular claim for exemption, exclusion, or discharge shall be granted will be made by a board to be appointed by the President. These boards will function under the law and under regulations prescribed by the President. The only regulations that have as yet been prescribed are those governing the registrations alone. The determination of exemptions, exclusions, and discharges is a second step, quite separate from the registration. Regulations governing the determination of exemptions, exclusions, and discharges will, when promulgated, be made available to all concerned at the offices of the local boards. Until such regulations have been promulgated further information cannot be given as it might later prove misleading, and even after the regulations have been made public decisions concerning exemptions, exclusions, or discharges in individual cases cannot be made by this office, since the law provides that all such cases shall be heard and determined by the board to be established for that purpose."

MONTREAL FIGHTS A DRAFT

Demonstration Against the Proposed Conscription Law for Canada.

MONTREAL, May 24. — Many street demonstrations, which culminated in a large open-air mass meeting as a protest against conscription, occurred here tonight. Mayor Medrick Martin appeared before the crowd and pleaded with them not to commit acts of violence or attack property.

Prior to the mass meeting, the demonstrations took the form of street parades, in which many young men participated. When they came together they were addressed by fiery orators, some of whom predicted that a state of affairs little short of revolution would result in Canada if the proposed measure was adopted.

MARINE CHIEF CALLS FOR 10,000 MORE MEN

Gen. Barnett Offers Opportunity for Those Who Wish to Go Where Fighting Is Hottest.

FINAL DRIVE BEGINS JUNE 10

Commandant of the Corps Tells of His Plans for Assembling Men at New Training Station.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Marine Corps today began its drive for the 10,000 recruits needed to make up its new and authorized limit of 30,000. Major General Barnett, commandant of the corps, also made public his plans today for advance training under war conditions at the new station at Quantico, Va. Officers are being selected and the enlisted men chosen for the regiment of 2,600 under Colonel Charles A. Doyen, which will be a part of the expeditionary force sent to France under command of General Pershing.

"The authorization for 30,000 men comes at the moment when the marines are at a high pitch of enthusiasm at the prospect of active service on the battle front in Europe," said General Barnett. "The officers who will be sent with the regiment to France are now being selected and will be announced in a few days. We are going to send a force of picked men who are thoroughly trained and equipped.

"Recruiting, which has continued steadily since the increase to 17,400 was authorized, will be speeded up to meet the still larger increase now required. The climax will come from June 10 to 16, which has been designated as 'Marine Corps Week,' when the slogan will be 'Four thousand enlistments by Saturday night.' Local organizations and committees in hundreds of cities and towns throughout the country have agreed to co-operate with us, and we expect again to break our recruiting record and hope to complete the number required in a month."

THE TIMES received this message from General Barnett yesterday:

Washington, May 24.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bill signed by President Wilson yesterday authorizes the Marine Corps to enlist men between the ages of 18 and 35 for the period of the war. Men who want to fight where the action's hottest, on land, on the sea, or in the air, will find the Marine Corps offers them the opportunity to uphold the honor of their country and their flag. On behalf of the officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps I again desire to express our sincere appreciation of the able assistance and hearty co-operation rendered by The Times in recruiting the corps during these strenuous times. New York has responded splendidly to our calls. I am now asking your further assistance and co-operation in recruiting the Marine Corps to its full authorized strength of 30,000 enlisted men. The special national Marine Corps Recruiting Week is from June 10 to 16, inclusive, and I hope that the Marine Corps will be at full strength before the close of the present fiscal year.

GEORGE BARNETT,
Major General Commandant.

Warning!

The makers of genuine Aspirin caution you to see that every package and every tablet of Aspirin bears

"The Bayer Cross—" (BAYER) *Your Guarantee of Purity"*

Tablets sold in packet boxes of 12
Bottles of 24 and 100
Bayer-Capsules of Aspirin sold in sealed packages of 12 and 24

The trade mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

ITALIAN MISSION GREETS PRESIDENT

Prince Udine Presents Personal Letter to Mr. Wilson from King Victor Emmanuel.

REJOICES WE ARE IN WAR

Says the Two Nations, Through Brotherhood in Arms, Will Be Forever United.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Italian War Commission, headed by the Prince of Udine, were received by President Wilson at the White House today. It was the second anniversary of Italy's entrance in the war. The Prince, as the official spokesman of the party, handed to the President a personal letter from King Victor Emmanuel and expressed the appreciation of the Italian people for the aid the United States is preparing to give in the common cause against Germany. President Wilson expressed his pleasure at the visit of the commission.

Members of the commission refused to discuss the reports that a device to fight the submarines had been discovered by Marconi, who came here, after consultation with the experts of the British Admiralty, as one of Italy's representatives. Arrangements were made today, however, for conferences which, it is hoped, will lead to important results. No information was obtainable at the Navy Department.

The commission was escorted to the White House by Secretary Lansing, who presented the members to the President at a formal reception in the Blue Room. The Prince of Udine made this brief address:

"I am proud, indeed, Mr. President, belonging as I do to a house which has never conceived royal power otherwise than associated with the most complete liberty of the people, to have been chosen, together with the gentlemen of this commission, to greet you on behalf of my King and cousin. You will read the message which the King of Italy, a faithful interpreter of our country's thought, has addressed to you. Permit me, however, to express the great sympathy and deep admiration which I feel for this great and noble country.

"As an Italian, a sailor and a Prince, I consider it a happy omen that I and my colleagues, who have been chosen by the Government from among the worthiest, should be the symbols of the fulfilment of a sincere aspiration of ours. I rejoice that Italy is now united in a brotherhood of arms with the American people and that it will always in the future be united with them by common ideals for the carrying out of the work of liberty and of civilization."

Receptions were held for the commission also by Secretary Lansing and Secretary Daniels.

Tonight the members were the guests at dinner of President Wilson at the White House. The company included the Ambassador of Italy and Countess Macchi di Cellere, Prince Ferdinand of Savoy, Prince of Udine, Hon. Enrico Arlotta, Marquis Luigi Boraselli di Refreddo, William Marconi, Hon. Augusto Ciufelli, Francesco Saverio Nitti, Cavaliere de Parente, Naval Lieutenant da Zara.

The Cabinet Ministers and their wives, Chief Justice and Mrs. White, Speaker and Mrs. Clark, Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, Senator Thomas S. Martin, Representative and Mrs. James R. Mann, Representative John J. Fitzgerald, Representative and Mrs. Henry D. Rainey.

Also Secretary to the President and Mrs. Tumulty, Frank L. Polk, Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, Mrs. Ralph Gallinger, Medical Director and Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, Colonel and Mrs. William W. Harts, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Robert L. Berry.

Tomorrow evening Prince Ferdinand of Savoy and his staff will dine with Secretary and Mrs. Lansing, and on Saturday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Percy Belmont.

BALFOUR PRAISES OUR WAR PROGRESS

Continued from Page 1.

loguing of destroyers, but which is represented by something different, more spiritual, as important; a sympathy of soul between two great and free peoples, who are not only engaged on a common task, but are conscious of their mutual co-operation.

"Now, gentlemen, for my own part, I have felt more deeply than I find it easy to express the kindness of the reception which you have given to the mission in general and to myself in particular. That kindness has been shown me, lavishly shown me, in Washington. It was shown not less fully and and not less lavishly in New York and in Richmond, and I only mourn that the inevitable exigencies of public business make it impossible for me to visit other parts of the United States, to communicate directly and personally with the people of the Middle West, in the Far West, and in other portions of this colossal territory, which is already occupied by the most powerful community in the world, and which is, I think, destined in the future to have an ability and influence for all that makes for peaceful civilization and freedom, and has certainly shown on the present occasion that a great community can be moved to perform great sacrifices for an ideal which has in it nothing of selfishness, nothing of the petty appetite for power, nothing but a pure and unstained desire to benefit the cause of civilization and of mankind.

Tribute to the American Press.

"Gentlemen, that is the impression which I have received from the living intercourse that I have been able to have with a fraction—I admit, too small a fraction, but not an unimportant fraction—of this great State. It would have been impossible for me to have obtained the impressions I have received, or to have given the impressions I have desired to give, without the assistance of the press of this country.

"You, and those with whom you work, have, after all, supplied the sensory nerves which permeate the whole country from end to end and make what happens in Washington or New York, or wherever it may be, the common property of the whole American people. It is a colossal power. It is a power whose magnitude it is very difficult—it is impossible, I think—to overestimate. It is a power very easily abused. It is a power which those who possess it have to be cautious as to whether in the ordinary work of what, after all, has a business side, and purely a business side, whether they may not commit some injury to the public weal which they certainly never contemplated when they did it, and for which, perhaps, they might rarely regard themselves as directly responsible.

"Incapable of Misrepresenting."

"Gentlemen, you have shown during the month's experience which I have had of your labors, shown that the American press is animated by the highest patriotic principles that it is incapable, or has shown itself, so far as I am concerned, incapable of misrepresen

HARVEST FOR LOAN BY BOND SALESMEN

$1,350,000 of Liberty Issue Taken as Result of Third Day of Their Campaign.

SCHIFF FORESEES PREMIUM

F. S. Moseley & Co. Subscribe for $3,000,000—$10 Certificates Ready Next Tuesday.

The work of the Liberty Loan bond salesmen, who are making a house-to-house canvass, has been highly satisfactory, according to an announcement yesterday by the Liberty Loan Committee. The first day the men went out they turned in subscriptions for $112,000. On the second day the total was $435,000, and on the third day—yesterday—$1,350,000.

Buying the bonds is not a personal sacrifice, but a profitable investment. This is the answer which bond salesmen are making to persons who say they cannot afford to buy Government 3½ per cent. bonds when they can get 6 and 5½ per cent. for their money. Jacob H. Schiff, in a statement prepared for the Liberty Loan Committee, declared that ultimately the Liberty bonds might bring as high as 4 or 4½ per cent.; that this income would be net, since the bonds were tax exempt, and that they would undoubtedly command a premium later.

"It is to be hoped that both large and small investors, in their own interest, will promptly wake up to the importance of the successful placing of the loan," Mr. Schiff said. "Only thus can it be avoided that still larger income, inheritance, and other taxes than are now proposed will have to be resorted to to produce the huge sums which may be needed to carry on the war. Moreover, such an opportunity has never been offered to the investor. Here is a 3½ per cent. tax free bond of the Government of the United States which, if the war lasts any longer, may possibly, by reason of its convertibility into any higher rate bond that may be issued, become automatically a 4 or even a 4½ per cent. bond, while, if the war should be a short one, which may be possible, and is to be hoped for, the further issues of Government loans is likely to cease abruptly, in which event the Liberty Loan bonds are absolutely certain to go to a considerable premium."

Trade for Kaiser's Picture.

One of the bond salesmen, on returning to the Liberty Loan headquarters, 50 Wall Street, told of having entered a small apartment occupied by an old German woman. On the wall hung a picture of the Kaiser. "I'm broke, I can't buy any bonds," she said. "but will give you a dollar for that picture if you'll use it to make your initial payment on a $50 bond," said the salesman. The woman took the offer and the picture of the Kaiser went into the ash can.

G. A. Trowbridge went into the office of Captain Robert J. Foster, 286 Fifth Avenue, to get his subscription. "I am going to take $10,000 worth of the bonds," said the Captain. "As I am a native of Dublin and came to America twenty years ago without a dollar I feel that now that my country, America, needs the money, it can have back everything it gave me—my very life itself—in its fight for humanity."

Among the subscriptions announced yesterday were $3,000,000 by F. S. Moseley & Co., $1,000,000 by the Bank of Montreal, $1,000,000 by the American Can Co., $1,000,000 by the American Beet Sugar Co., $500,000 by the National Biscuit Co., $500,000 by the Mohawk Mining Co., $250,000 by the Wolverine Copper Mining Co., $200,000 by F. V. Skiff, President of the Jewel Tea Co., Inc.; $100,000 by the Tobacco Products Corporation, $100,000 by C. A. Wimpfheimer, $100,000 by Louis Marshall, $100,000 by J. H. and C. K. Eagle, and $50,000 by the Exchange Buffet Corporation.

The 30,000 employes of the Bush Terminal Company will soon be enrolled as Liberty Loan subscribers, according to Irving T. Bush. The company has started a weekly payment plan.

Thomas Read, President of the Union Ferry Company, said that every employe of his company had subscribed to the loan—through the Corn Exchange Bank. The total is 269 subscriptions.

The New York Cotton Exchange has arranged to help its employes buy bonds on easy terms.

The New York Telephone Company has also adopted a plan under which every employe can buy Liberty Bonds on easy payments. The plan will be followed by all companies in the Bell System, which means that 100,000 telephone workers will have an opportunity to obtain the bonds. The Tobacco Products Corporation and Samuel Eiseman & Co. announce plans for installment purchases by employes.

Railroad Officials Prepare Plan.

To aid the million and a half railroad employes of the country in supporting the loan, a committee has worked out a plan which was submitted yesterday to every railroad President. The plan involves arrangements by each road for purchasing the amount of bonds required to meet the subscriptions made by the employes, allowing them to pay in twelve monthly installments to be deducted from their wages. A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central, is Chairman of the committee.

Preparations are under way for the Boy Scouts campaign for the loan, which has been indorsed by President Wilson. It will be conducted June 11, 12, 13, and 14 throughout the country with the slogan, "Every Scout to Save a Soldier."

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced that the $10 Liberty Loan participation certificates it had decided to issue would be ready for distribution Tuesday. Each certificate will recite that it represents a payment of $10 as a subscription to the loan, and that upon surrender of five certificates to the Federal Reserve Bank the holder will receive a $50 bond, with coupons attached.

Gates W. McGarrah, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, sent a letter to members suggesting that they might facilitate the flotation of the loan by not charging more than 4 per cent. for the rediscount of paper secured by Government bonds.

BIG SUBSCRIPTIONS IN STORES.

Hotels Also Offer Loan — Children Get $10,000 Order.

The Waldorf-Astoria, Biltmore, and Manhattan Hotels yesterday joined the forces taking subscriptions for Liberty Loan bonds. Stands were erected in the lobbies, and each guest received a subscription blank and information regarding the terms of the bonds. Although the total was not disclosed, the results for the first day were said to be satisfactory.

At the department stores, one of the largest transactions was reported by A. I. Namm & Co. of Brooklyn. This store has made it a practice to invite the assistance of theatrical performers in stimulating subscriptions, the two on duty yesterday being Misses Katherine and Jane Lee, 7 and 5 years old, who pose for motion pictures. Henry C. Jacobs of 2,725 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, entered the store while the girls were at their post, and, walking up to Miss Katherine, placed $5,000 in bills on the counter.

"I'd like to subscribe this for some of the bonds," he said.

The bond salesman who was on duty at the booth lost no time in providing Mr. Jacobs with the necessary blank and a fountain pen. As Mr. Jacobs was turning to go, Katherine's sister, deciding she had been overlooked and acting, it is said, under the advice of the salesman, who was determined to make the most of the opportunity, demanded that Mr. Jacobs take a subscription from her also. Smiling, he turned back to the booth and signed a check for another $5,000.

Franklin, Simon & Co., who have reported many large subscriptions, had another successful day. The company reported one subscription for $25,000, another for $10,000, and two for $5,000 each.

"One of the gratifying things connected with the department store campaign is the number of orders we are receiving from our out-of-town customers," said Mr. Simon, speaking for all of the stores. "It shows that the public is beginning to understand the investment value of the bonds."

At Lord & Taylor's it was announced that probably 50 per cent. of the subscriptions yesterday were from customers in small rural communities where there are no facilities for subscribing. A surprising number came from persons of German origin, who wrote that they desired, not only to find a safe investment for their money, but also to demonstrate their loyalty to the United States.

The clerks at B. Altman & Co. were busy as on previous days taking subscriptions. At McCreery's it was announced that a company of Metro motion picture players, members of a company which produced "The Slacker," would assist at the booth next Tuesday. Millicent Fisher, Leo Delaney, Walter Miller, Eugene Borden, Emily Whelen, and Harry Northrup are among them. It is expected that Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew will also assist.

William G. Koch of Koch & Co., 132 West 125th Street, assembled all his employes and asked them to subscribe to the Liberty Loan. He said he intended to take a census in one week to ascertain who had subscribed, and another the next week. The results of the census will be posted.

At a meeting of the Defense Committee of the Manhattan Club a resolution was adopted urging each member of the club to subscribe to the loan and to regard himself as a self-appointed agent to influence his friends to do likewise. Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien presided.

EDISON RALLIES MEN FOR LOAN

Working 18 Hours Daily on War Inventions as His Bit.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., May 24.—Thomas A. Edison made a vigorous appeal for general participation in the Liberty Loan heads of the Edison works subscribed $25,000 to the loan and each man enlisted as a "Captain" to solicit subscriptions from the men working under him. William Maxwell, Vice President of Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, used Billy Sunday's phraseology to get the work started.

"Hit the trail for the Liberty Loan," said he, "and look at the Government's need as a message from the front."

Mr. Maxwell explained what Mr. Edison had meant by saying he was trying to do his bit. He said the famous inventor had given up a much-needed vacation in Florida to serve the Government when the crisis with Germany came. "Since that time," said Mr. Maxwell, "he has been working literally night and day for the Government. He is sparing no expense.

TAKE $10,000,000 OF LOAN.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.'s Subscription—Electric Co. Takes $5,000,000

BOSTON, May 24.—A subscription of $10,000,000 to the Liberty Loan by Kidder, Peabody & Co. of this city, bankers and brokers, was announced today.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, May 24.—President E. W. Rice, Jr., of the General Electric Company announced today that the company had set aside $5,000,000 for the purchase of Liberty Loan bonds. In addition to this investment, the company will buy Liberty Loan bonds for its employes, granting them an extended time in which to pay for them.

HARTFORD, May 24.—The Federal Reserve Board in Boston has appointed Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley and Mrs. Richard M. Bissell of this city to head a woman's Liberty Loan committee for Connecticut. Mrs. Bulkeley is named as Chairman and Mrs. Bissell as Acting Chairman. They are to appoint a general committee of women for the State, which will form the organization.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 24.—Action to release millions of dollars for investment in Liberty Loan bonds was taken last night by the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature when it passed a bill designed to permit corporations to invest their funds in the war bonds. The Senate is expected to pass the measure without opposition. A bill giving the same privilege to building and loan associations was reported favorably. Representative Jennings, sponsor for the latter measure, predicts its enactment into law within two weeks, and says it should release at least $10,000,000 for Liberty Loan investments.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Five hundred bond salesmen began a systematic campaign to push the sale of Liberty Loan bonds. The entire downtown district was divided into sections and to each section a squad of salesmen was sent, each squad being in charge of a Captain.

Three of the largest department stores have agreed to issue their own Liberty bond certificates and offer them for sale, instead of buying the certificates from the banks. These certificates will be exchanged for the Liberty Loan bonds after June 15.

A. J. Earling, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, today announced that the company had arranged to sell Liberty Loan bonds to its 70,000 employes on the installment plan. It is said that this plan will be followed by every railroad company in the country.

CHURCH AIDS THE LOAN.

Raleigh Bible Class Will Invest—Bond Circular Explained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Treasury Department was notified today that the First Presbyterian Church of Raleigh, N. C., had organized a Liberty Loan Bible Class. Members of the church call it the Vanguard Liberty Loan Class. There are now 150 members. The class will take a collection every Sunday, which will be invested through a Raleigh bank. The class will continue its subscriptions for bonds as long as the war continues.

Some confusion has arisen relative to the privilege granted subscribers for one $50 bond or one $100 bond to pay the full amount at once with the assurance of an immediate allotment in full and delivery of an interim certificate at the earliest possible moment. The Treasury explains that this is a privilege and not a requirement. The subscriber for one $50 bond or one $100 bond may avail himself of this privilege of full payment, or he may pay 2 per cent. upon application and the remainder as provided in Circular No. 78, that is, 15 per cent. on June 28, 20 per cent. on July 30, 30 per cent. on Aug. 15, and 30 per cent. on Aug. 30.

The apparent reason for this confusion is the wording on the application blank. If one $50 or one $100 bond is applied for and payment in installments desired, the following words may be stricken out: "or payment in full for the one $50 bond or the one $100 bond applied for." If payment in full for the one $50 bond or the one $100 bond is desired, the words on the application blank "being 2 per cent. of the amount of the bonds applied for," may be stricken out.

OMAHA BUYS MORE BONDS.

Banks Double Subscriptions—Pledges Given at Convention.

OMAHA, Neb., May 24.—Nine national banks of this city this afternoon decided to double their subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, and to take $4,000,000 of the bonds instead of the $2,000,000 for which they had formerly subscribed. The increased subscriptions were made after Secretary McAdoo had conferred with local bankers.

Secretary McAdoo this afternoon addressed the Nebraska State Conservation Congress, and at the close five-sixths of the 3,000 persons in the audience raised their hands in agreement to buy at least one Liberty Bond and as many more as they could afford to purchase.

Cardinal Upholds the Loan.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Cardinal Gibbons will soon issue a letter to Catholics urging them to subscribe to the Liberty Loan. Bishop Murray of the Maryland Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church has issued a letter in which he says: "I can conceive of no greater possible patriotic action at the present time, and I believe it to be a pious obligation to the full extent that it is a patriotic one."

ATLANTIC FLEET IN FIGHTING TRIM

Most Powerful Sea Force Ever Assembled Under the Flag Is on Edge for Battle.

LIKE A WORKSHOP OF WAR

Waiting Period Spent in Turning Out Gun Crews for Merchantmen and Breaking In Recruits.

WITH THE UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET, May 24.—The big ships of the most powerful fleet ever under the American flag, when visited by a correspondent of The Associated Press, through arrangement with the Committee on Public Information, were working day and night to bring about the defeat of Germany on the sea. Ready for battle, they are spending the waiting period turning out sailor men.

The fleet, temporarily, is a great workshop of war. Already it is turning out one of its finished products—men who can fight. They are serving the guns on American armed merchant ships. Its other product—men who can run the great merchant fleet the United States will use to feed the Allies—will be ready as soon as the ships are ready.

Five-inch guns, the kind principally used against submarines, are there by the hundreds. On the decks great turrets house long fourteen and twelve inch rifles—three or two to a turret. On high platforms guns used for defense against airplanes point to the sky. Brass is always shining, steel is always polished, paint is always new, decks are always white from scrubbing.

The men behind the guns have lost shipmates in the war—they were gun crews on merchantmen sunk by German submarines. And other shipmates now are on duty aboard the destroyers operating with the British and French fleets. The men with the Atlantic Fleet are working to prepare themselves to avenge the killing of their mates.

Here's what happened the other day: A crew was practicing with a five-inch gun. A bluejacket about 17—he still had down on his chin—was pointing. He grasped handles on a broad brass wheel; his eye was steady at the end of a long sight, through which he saw the target. His duty was to keep the gun on the target so it might be fired any time. Around this beardless youth were grouped other gunners ready to fire when his crew had completed its period.

First Shot Hits.

The breach snapped open, the load was thrown home, the breach was hurled back in place, and then a buzzer, operated from the fire control station, sounded; there was a flash, a roar, the hiss of a projectile speeding through the air, and the louder hiss of compressed air blowing smoke out of the gun. Miles away the projectile struck the target.

"Guess that's bad," said an old mano'-war's man looking on admiringly at the third shot, as the gun crew got the range and the pillar of white water leaped into the air.

Suppose that had been a submarine and—"

The buzzer, the roar of the gun, and the hiss of air interrupted him.

"Another hit! That's some shooting."

On the after deck latest arrivals aboard the ship were set to work that day, and every other day, in fact, upon the loading machines. They consist principally of a breach and clock and a slide that carries away dummy projectiles and powder bags. Officers with stop watches in their hands set one crew after another to work, the idea being to develop extreme loading speed by competition. The newest members of the ships' companies work for days at these loading machines. The next step in their training carries them to the guns. But they are not yet ready to fire the regular charges. One-pounders that go off with a sharp crack are lashed on top of the big guns and the crews go through all the motions of firing, but instead of a big shell a little one weighing a pound speeds for the target when the breach sounds or when the turret Captains in charge of the bigger rifles yell "Fire!"

After a period of firing with the subcalibre arrangement the crews get down to real battle practice. There are few busier places than a turret in action. Concave steel walls are all around, and a steel roof is just above the heads of the gunners. The pointers sit far forward, underneath the barrels of the guns. Little seats like those on a motorcycle are for them and on every gun side are instruments. As the turret begins to fire, a lift, bearing the huge projectile, bangs up from below, great bags of powder slide from the magazines into a long brass trough. Husky bluejackets toss the powder into another brass trough that is slipped into position at the gigantic breach. The projectile, almost as large as a man, meanwhile has been rolled into the trough, a long automatic rammer has jumped from the rear and shoved it into the barrel. The powder bags are driven home, a man at the breach swings a lever, a ton of steel swings up with a hiss of compressed air. The breach block turns and locks, a buzzer sounds, the charge is ignited, and with a rush of air the guns recoil about a yard and then jump back into position. There is a loud "swish" as the guns come back and then go forward. Inside the turret not much more than that is heard.

Outside it is much different. There is a flash, a roar, a ring of smoke, and the loud whistle of the projectile rushing through the air. So great is the concussion that every man outside has cotton or some other substance in his ears to save his ear drums from being broken.

Landsmen Learn Quickly.

Fifteen seconds from "Commence firing" to "Fire" is considered good time for the big guns in the navy. They have new gun crews in training now who never saw salt water until three weeks ago who are doing the thing easily in sixteen seconds.

Some nights the ships of the fleet cruise in waters nearby for night battle practice. Other nights they are anchored in the base waters, where crews are drilled at torpedo defense. The guns are manned and dummy torpedoes and submarines are picked up by the searchlights and theoretically destroyed.

The fleet has gained efficiency in torpedo defense. They tell a story in the ward rooms of an American submarine which decided to change its anchorage without giving notice. The fleet is dark after a certain hour at night. Not a light shows, but the watch is intensely alert. One of the deck officers saw the submarine outline itself and a gun quickly was trained. The submarine was hailed, but the men on it failed to hear. The fact that the submersible was running behind the patrols was the only thing that saved it. A five-inch gun probably would have blown it to pieces if the manoeuvre had taken place on the other side of the net. Now submarines don't move around like that at night. It was dangerous business.

Before the fleet is darkened the ships present an inspiring spectacle. Lights, as of a city, show everywhere. Blinked signals flash on and off—signaling in the dots and dashes of the Morse code. Long fingers of white from searchlights shoot up into the sky—on and off—on and off—signaling also with dots and dashes.

Other searchlight beams pick up boats that approach them, some illuminate a landing wharf. Away in the distance searchlights of the patrol boats flash on every now and then; sweep the waters to discover that what might have been a periscope is only a whitecap. Then they flicker out again. From the shore, at night, boats passing anywhere in the neighborhood suddenly find themselves in the glare of searchlights.

While the gun crews are being trained on some of the ships, aboard others men are being trained to run the German vessels the United States will operate as soon as repairs are made to their engines, and the fleet of merchantmen being built to carry food and supplies to the Allies. The fleet is training engineers, electricians—men to fill every position. The Atlantic Fleet is confident that it will be able to supply a full complement for every ship, for the navy is getting men now faster than ever before, and if the officers are proud of their ships, the guns on the decks, and the power of the engines in their hulls, they are doubly proud of the spirit of the new men who are coming into the navy.

New Men Keen to Fight.

"These new men have come into the navy to fight," a ranking officer said, "and they want to get into the thick of it. We are turning out gun crews every day and every day we get orders for more. In three months from now many hundreds of gun crews will have left the fleet for places where they may sink German submarines or cheerfully give up their lives trying. And these boys—for most of them are no more than that—can shoot."

A large majority of the new men in the fleet, their officers say, have come from farms, especially in the Middle West. On any ship may be found youths who until the war began were following plows.

"In this fleet," said one of the officers, "more than 90 per cent. of the men are native-born Americans. There are few foreign-born men here."

On any ship may be heard the drawl of a South Carolinian or a Georgian, the New Yorkese of the east side, the twang that is New England's, the rising intonation of Western Pennsylvania, and the tone that only comes from west of Chicago. So fast is the enlisted personnel of the navy growing that there is no room for the new men at the training stations ashore. A man enlists one day in Kentucky and three days later finds himself at a coaling machine on the deck of a dreadnought. Many ships have aboard them the naval militia from the various States. Some of the militia are pronounced good sailors.

On one of the ships is a Wall Street broker who was graduated from Annapolis many years ago, resigned, and later came back into the service during the Spanish-American war. He commanded the Hist in several fights in Cuban waters and knows how it feels to be under fire.

"'The Navy Needs You' was the sign that got me back this time," said he. "When I read that sign I knew it meant me, and I fixed it right off so I could come back. I left the close of the days of the Spanish-American war, and have been in the brokerage business in New York ever since."

On another ship is a little man with gray hair—a grandfather—who wears the uniform of an ensign.

"I resigned from the navy many years ago," he said. "I have grandchildren now. When we went to war with Germany I knew the navy needed trained men, and I offered myself. They accepted me, and I am with the junior officers. I suppose I am the only grandfather ensign in the navy."

The "grandfather ensign" is just as anxious to fight as the newest recruit at the loading machines, and he is capable, too.

Spy Scare in the Fleet.

They've got a slight attack of spy scare in the navy. Officers said that it was quite possible there were Germans on the ships. The spy who is caught is very likely to find himself looking into the business ends of the rifles of a firing squad after the suspicions of the officers and men are aroused and a quiet investigation is conducted. Bluejackets are suspicious of anything unusual. One recruit brought suspicion against himself because he carried a geometry book aboard ship with him.

A magazine writer enlisted to gain first-hand information about the life of an enlisted man. He had an agreement with the Navy Department through which he was to get out of the navy in a couple of weeks and enlisted as a yeoman. His second day on the ship he started to look around, and finally appeared in the boiler room. The firemen chased him out, and one of the coal passers informed the boatswain, adding, "a yeoman has no business in the boiler room. If he comes down there again—the sneaky spy—I'll brain him with a shovel. That ought to save a firing squad a lot of trouble."

The President's yacht Mayflower has just visited the fleet. Aboard it were Secretary Daniels and Secretary Baker. The Presidential yacht, glistening white in sharp contrast to the business-looking gray of the fighting ships, slipped into the base waters one Sunday morning. Except for the strains of the national anthem, first from one ship and then from another, as the Mayflower, the two Secretaries' flags flying from her masts, passed down mile after mile of war vessels, there was quiet. Puffing ships' launches and boats going to and from shore lay to as the glistening bow of the yacht cut through the water. Two navy airplanes circled high in the air.

The two Secretaries inspected some of the ships and men, and then boarded the Admiral's gig, which carried them to a new recreation field fixed up for the many thousands of men of the fleet by the Navy League. Baseball diamonds cover acres of ground, and they are well patronized; many games were in progress when the Secretaries arrived.

Secretary Baker got so interested in a game that he stepped over the foul line. A husky sailor, not recognizing the visitor, addressed him by yelling "Hey!" and then followed it up with a demand that he get back in a hurry. The Secretary was expeditious in obeying the command.

Several bluejackets stepped up and were recognized as boys from Cleveland, where Secretary Baker formerly was Mayor. All shook hands and the Secretary of War chatted with them for some time.

Concerts and Picture Shows.

There are other recreations besides those found ashore at the base of the fleet. There are band concerts each evening, and every ship has a moving picture machine. Screens are set up on the decks and for an hour and a half comedies, dramas, and dark mysteries are shown. The men crave amusement after a hard day's work, and they get it. Pictures of children are especially popular and loud "Ha-ha's" resound from each ship showing a drama as the villain is foiled. So-called custard pie comedies are greeted with howls of delight.

Every ship has a mascot. Sometimes it is a goat; more often it is a dog, or several dogs. One battleship has aboard a litter of bull puppies, sons and daughter's of the ship's chief mascot. When the ship rolls the puppies slide across the decks and into the scuppers, to be fished out and set on their feet again by the bluejackets, their mother all the while watching the proceeding with a critical eye from around the corner of a hatchway.

Then there is a dog, half fox terrier and half something else, that answers to the name of "Pork Chops." He follows squads of sailors all over the ship, but he hasn't become used to the guns yet. When a five-inch gun went off almost over his head, he lit out for the crew's galley, skidded around the door, and disappeared for the rest of the day. Whereupon the crew began to "run" his owner.

"A fine mutt to be afloat in this packet," yelled one sailor.

The owner himself had no reply. The disgrace of "Pork Chops" retreat had overwhelmed him.

Turn Munition Work to America.

LONDON, May 24.—In explanation of the official statement yesterday that construction of a large explosives factory at Bristol had been stopped account of the entry of the United States into the war, it was said in the House of Commons today that this decision had been reached because the explosives which were to have been manufactured there could now be made in the United States. By shipping the finished product instead of the raw materials a saving of tonnage will be effected.

ITALIANS SMASH AUSTRIAN FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

allow his men to surrender under any circumstance; any soldier giving himself up is committing an act of treachery, for which he will be duly punished after the war; any commander who surrenders ground will be held summarily to account."

ATTACK FOLLOWS TERRIFIC WINDSTORM

Gas-Masked Men Plunging Through Fog of Shells Bomb Machine Gun Positions.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY ON THE CARSO, May 24.—Yesterday was the anniversary of Italy's entry into the war. Today begins the third year of actual fighting. And even as two years ago today the heroism of her citizen army was the sole supplement of her weakness and poverty in the means of waging modern war, so now that same heroism is applied with magnificent and constant success to the use of her new weapons and vast accumulation of arms.

Yesterday's anniversary was a festival to which the enemy was invited. It was the turn of the Third Army, whose front is upon the horrible stone wastes of the Carso, to take up the labors of their brothers of the Giulia Army, newly victorious in the north. Their immediate objectives were those enemy lines which jut forward in sharp salient from Castagnevizza toward the always miserable and now ruined hamlet of Hudilog, across a sea of nasty little stone-capped hills to the wider ruins of Jamiano, and thence south across the great Duino Road toward the sea.

There confronted them an enemy line built into the living stone, quarried into solid rock, barbed wire in acre-wide complexity, upheld by iron standards cemented into stone—a front, in short, where all that Austria's war genius could accomplished in eight quiet months had been done lavishly and well.

As in the north, when floods threatened to prevent the passage of the Isonzo, the weather only sanctioned the battle at the last moment. A chill, violent east wind, locally called a bora, came shouting down upon the battle-front, lifting the stinging red Carso dust in blinding clouds, sweeping the smoke of the guns backward upon the Italian observers, and actually whirling around the great slow 10-inch bombs of the trench mortars so that there were instances of some of them returning to burst near their own batteries.

Yesterday dawned calmer, and at six in the morning word traveled over the telephones to the batteries to open Italy's anniversary celebration. A Carso bombardment upon any day is always impressive. Every shell splashes on these stone floors in a great leap of flame, which densifies forthwith into a high-spreading column of smoke, red, shot with rust-colored dust. Hundreds of trench mortars of the largest calibre, each one more portentiously noisy than whole batteries of howitzers, furnish unending thunder, and their effect upon the trenches is extraordinary. I have seen trenches practically dug in solid stone with traverses of parapets constructed of woven wire and bags filled with stone, which were literally blown asunder by trench mortar bombs.

For ten hours, till 4 in the afternoon, this red-hot hailstorm of shells of every calibre systematically and remorselessly kneaded the Austrian line. At 4 came the infantry's turn. A visible token of their movements was the sudden appearance of a shrapnel barrage which the Austrians never fail to putover for an infantry attack, however much their guns have been smothered by counter-battery fire during the bombardment. Again, as upon the Isonzo last week, there broke into sight those rose and white clouds, pretty as confetti, with which Austrian shrapnel bursts. It might as well have been confetti for all the effect it had upon that forward fighting impulse of the troops, who have fretted for nothing better than this.

Parallel with the road from Castagnevizza to Hudilog, where every ruined cottage was a machine gun nest, grimy, dust-caked, thick-set men, each a goblin horror in his gas mask, thrust forward in the death fog of shells, stumbling, tripping over ground where every inch was barbed with jagged stone, methodically, scientifically scrambling one machine gun position after another, till they tumbled, silent and terrible in their masks, across the shattered parapets into the Austrian trenches.

There is a feverish and indomitable fighting spirit which expresses itself in silence and almost deliberate persistence. One sees it here in this, the most warm-blooded and hotheaded of the allied nations. No praise can do justice to that startling quality of iron, unbending discipline which carried the infantry forward as though upon manoeuvres. There is a story of an officer who walked backwards, keeping his face toward his company and guiding it with his walking stick.

Lukatino, another miserable wreck of solid stone cottages, developed a machine gun fire which only subdued when the attackers worked round it and rushed it from the rear with bayonets. I have not heard of any Austrian survivors at Lukantino.

Jamiano had substerranean shelters where the barrison were packed like sardines, with officers and men together sheltering from the shelling. The first line here once taken, these surrendered en masse and went to swell the procession of prisoners who were marching back to the rear by every road from the front. Their number is enormous.

Yesterday they estimated the strength of the first batches at about 2,000. At daylight this morning the commanders of the cages were wildly telephoning for assistance, and up to now the prisoners counted number in all 5,000, with 300 officers, and again there were identified among them those suspected divisions newly withdrawn from the Russian front.

The effects of the victory are manifest. Apart from its obvious aspects, the great advance and severe blow to the enemy forces, it singularly stultifies the Austrian endeavor to draw the attention of the supreme command to the Trentino front by means of bombardments and local attacks. It also straightens the Carso line, ironing out that abrupt cape from Castagnevizza to Hudilog. And finally it shows to Italy herself what Italy in her capacity of a Great Power can achieve and hope for.

OBSERVE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

Towns All Over Italy Decked with Flags and Parades Held.

ROME, May 24.—Manifestations were held throughout the kingdom today in celebration of Italy's entrance into the third year of the war. Towns all over the country were decorated with the colors.

In Rome processions bearing the flags of Italy and her allies, including the Stars and Stripes, paraded through the streets toward the Capitol Hill, where patriotic addresses were made, with many references to the participation of the United States in the war.

The newspapers review the results obtained by two years of military operations and, in speaking of the present situation, say that the offensive now in progress is intended to assist the Russians by preventing the Austrians and Germans from exerting more pressure on them, thus enabling the Russian Revolutionary Government to hasten reorganization of the army.

TREASURY ARRANGES FUNDS FOR THE ALLIES

Approximately $400,000,000 to be Advanced in June—Oversubscription of Certificate Issue.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Treasury officials have turned their attention to the financial requirements of the Allies for June, and are engaged in formulating a more or less elastic program, designed to stand for several months. The indications are that approximately $400,000,000 will be advanced to the Allies in June, bringing the total up to more than $1,000,000,000.

The members of the Italian Commission, who have conferred recently with Treasury officials, have sent to Rome for more detailed information as to the commitments of the Italian Government in this country, and when this information is in hand it will be used in designing a program to meet Italian financial needs for several months.

British and French needs have been outlined definitely, and tentative proposals contemplate loans to these Governments at a rate of approximately $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 a month. Russia has not yet drawn against the $100,000,000 credit established for her here, and it is thought that this sum will take care of her requirements for some time, possibly for the entire month of June. Belgian needs already have been anticipated for six months by the establishment of the $45,000,000 credit recently authorized.

Thus far the loans to the Allies have been chiefly to meet their most pressing requirements. Negotiations have passed this stage, and are now proceeding on a basis of the payment, at stated periods, of fixed sums, all of which will be spent in the United States.

Treasury officials today allotted among the banks of the Federal Reserve districts the $200,000,000 offering of Treasury certificates of indebtedness which was closed yesterday. The allotment was made on the basis of 72 per cent. of the subscriptions, the offering having been oversubscribed about 40 per cent.

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"I have used BELL-ANS a long time and in many severe cases. They never fail. Quite recently a patient of mine was taken with a very severe attack of Acute Indigestion. I dissolved 6 BELL-ANS in hot water and they cured her and made another friend for BELL-ANS. I have never found a remedy for Indigestion that will do the work every time like BELL-ANS." Marian MacMaster, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y.

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Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

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A contractor's record is a fair criterion of his ability. "Has done" will do again.

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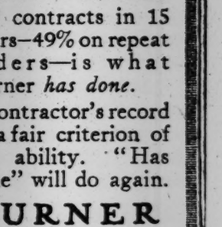

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YOU men, who flinch from a visit to the custom tailor, as from a dentist's drill! It's irritating work and, as to how your Suit is going to look, it's pure guess. I take out both the *guess* and the *work*.

You see the finished Suit, man-to-mirror. You can see Twenty Suits, if you like. Remember, you are buying on your own see-so, not on somebody's say-so.

Moreover, Stein-Bloch is a *finer tailor* than nine-tenths of the guild, and *as fine a tailor* as the distinguished one-tenth—$20. $25. $30. $35.

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Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

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Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur *oftener* in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved. —ADVT.

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Same prices.
Same quality.
Same service.
Same satisfaction.

Boys' Black Calf Shoes, high or low, with indestructible tips and soles... 3.50 and 4.00

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Boys' White Buckskin Oxford Ties.... 5.00

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You will be pleasurably surprised to see the sterling value represented in their suits at $25.

A remarkable range of patterns and models for your selection—due

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Also blue and gray Summer suits, correct beyond criticism, at $20 and $22.50.

Other suits, $20 to $48.

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Summer Camp Clothes

For Boys and Girls

Tailored with the usual De Pinna thoroughness and fashioned for practical use.

For Boys:

Regulation Khaki Norfolk Suits, made of army khaki, $7.50.

Regulation Khaki Knickerbockers, $2.50.

Crash Knickerbockers, $2.

Separate Sport Jackets, of knit-cloth, for both sport and camp use.

Outing Shirts and Sweaters for sport or camp, in adequate assortment.

College and School Blankets

In the authentic school or college colors, and with the school or college insignia.

Designed for use in boy's or young man's room at school, and to furnish a welcome bit of color in the Summer camp.

All the Accessories to Complete a Camp Outfit

For Girls:

Middy Blouses of khaki-colored galatea, or white galatea with Navy collars, from $2.75 up.

Separate Skirts of Navy Serge, or khaki-colored or white galatea.

Bloomers of serge or galatea.

Sweaters of all desirable colorings and wools, for camp and outing wear.

"Anniped" Shoes for Outing and Camp

For both boys and girls—the genuine Scout shoes admirable for hiking; and for boys, the "Anniped" Regimental shoe.

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DE PINNA

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Young People

BOTH SIDES ATTACK VAINLY ON AISNE

Paris Reports the Foe Checked in a Heavy Assault Made on Vauclerc Plateau.

FRENCH LOST, SAYS BERLIN

Heavy Artillery Fire in the Champagne—Lull on the British Front.

LONDON, May 24.—New attacks have been made by the German forces in the region of the Vauclerc Plateau, north of the Aisne, but have been repulsed, according to the French War Office. There has been heavy artillery firing in the same district, and also on the Moronvilliers range in the Champagne, but no large infantry movements.

Operations on the British front also have been restricted. An unsuccessful raid by Germans near Armentières is the only encounter of any consequence chronicled by General Haig.

The day bulletin of the French War Office reads:

On the Vauclerc Plateau at 8:30 o'clock last night an attack by the Germans, made after a violent bombardment, was checked immediately. The Germans were driven back to the trenches whence they came after suffering heavy losses.

Prisoners taken in this region in the operations of May 22 belong to six regiments from four different divisions. Since May 1 8,600 unwounded Germans have been captured by our troops between Soissons and Auberive.

In the Champagne there was rather active artillery fighting on the Moronvilliers range.

On the remainder of the front patrol encounters and intermittent artillery fighting occurred.

The night report says:

There is nothing to report except artillery fighting, at times violent, in the regions of Moulin de Vauclerc, the Californie Plateau, and Chevreux.

Last night our bombing airplanes dropped 2,200 kilograms of projectiles on stations in the neighborhood of Rethel, where fires broke out.

The day report of the British War Office reads:

We secured a few prisoners during the night as the result of patrol encounters east of Le Verguier.

Nothing else interesting occurred.

The communication issued this evening says:

A hostile raid attempted early this morning in the neighborhood of Armentières, was driven off with loss by our machine-gun fire.

The activity in the air increased yesterday. A number of fights occurred in which five German machines were brought down by our airplanes. Six other hostile machines were driven down out of control. Three of our airplanes are missing.

The Belgian communication reads:

One of our patrols fought an engagement last night with an enemy reconnoitring party south of Dixmude.

Today was marked by the usual artillery actions. We carried out destructive fires on the enemy works in the neighborhood of the Château Gicogne.

Say They Repulsed French.

BERLIN, May 24, (via London,) (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The repulse of French attacks on the Aisne front near Froidmont Farm and at the Vauclerc Mill last evening was announced by Army Headquarters today. Increasing artillery activity is reported along the front held by the British south of the Cambrai-Bapaume road and at St. Quentin. The statement reads:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht.—At Wytschaete and on both banks of the Scarpe the artillery activity continued lively into the night. South of the Cambrai-Bapaume road and at St. Quentin the artillery activity also increased at intervals.

Front of the German Crown Prince.—On the Chemin-des-Dames the artillery battle increased to great violence in the afternoon at Braye and at Craonelle. Before dark the French attacked to the west of Froidmont Farm and also at Vauclerc Mill. The attacks were delivered about the same time at both points and were repulsed with sanguinary losses. At the Winterberg our destructive fire prevented the execution of an attack which was being prepared.

In the Champagne the activity of the artillery increased during the evening hours between Nauroy and the Suippes Valley.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht.—In Apremont Wood storming troops of a Rhenish regiment penetrated a French position and returned with twenty-eight prisoners and three mine throwers.

Yesterday ten enemy airplanes and one captive balloon were brought down. Lieutenant Schaefer shot down his twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth opponents. Lieutenant Voss reached the same number of air victories by bringing down a machine.

During the 21st and 22d inst. the British and French lost five airplanes in aerial battles and through anti-aircraft gunfire.

A supplementary statement issued tonight says:

Increased artillery activity is reported from Western Champagne only.

TRANSYLVANIA SUNK 413 ON BOARD LOST

Anchor Liner, Which Had Been Used as a Troopship, Was Destroyed in Mediterranean.

HER CAPTAIN IS DROWNED

14,000-Ton Vessel Was Here When the Lusitania Was Sunk and Was Marked for Destruction Then.

LONDON, May 24.—The British transport Transylvania was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on May 4, with the loss of 413 persons, according to a statement given out by the British Admiralty today. The announcement says:

The British transport Transylvania, with troops aboard, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on May 4, resulting in the following losses: Twenty-nine officers and 373 of other ranks; also the ship's Captain, Lieutenant S. Brenell, and one officer and nine men of the crew.

The Anchor Line steamship Transylvania was sunk in the Mediterranean off the French-Italian coast, it was learned here yesterday. The survivors—how many is not known here—were taken into Savona, Italy, where they remained until May 12. They were cared for by the populace and administered to by Red Cross authorities. When they left Savona on another vessel for an unnamed destination thousands of persons assembled at the shore and cheered them.

Captain Brenell, who lived in Scotland, commanded the Transylvania when she went down. He was one of the oldest Captains in the Anchor Line service.

The Transylvania's last appearance in American waters was on the day when the Lusitania was torpedoed—May 7, 1915. She was about to sail from New York with 972 passengers, when Captain John Black, then commanding, received information of the Lusitania's fate. The vessel left ostensibly for Liverpool, but Captain Black steered a roundabout course and landed his passengers at Greenock, Scotland. It was generally reported at the time that the Transylvania also was marked for destruction.

45 LOST ON FRENCH LINER.

299 on Board the Sontay Saved by Quick Launching of Boats.

PARIS, May 24.—It is officially announced that the French liner Sontay, bound for Marseilles from Saloniki with 344 passengers, was torpedoed on April 16 with a loss of forty-five lives. The steamer sank rapidly in a heavy sea, but the prompt and methodical manner in which the small boats were launched saved the majority of those on board. Captain Mages went down with the ship.

The Sontay was a vessel of 7,247 tons, and was built in 1908. She was owned in Marseilles.

SHELLED CREW IN LIFEBOAT.

Wife of Russian Bark's Captain Tells How Vessel Was Attacked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A BRITISH PORT, May 24.—Tonight I interviewed the wife of the Captain of the Russian bark Lynton which was torpedoed a few days ago and whose crew was rescued by a destroyer. She behaved with utmost coolness and bravery, and saved the lives of several wounded men by bandaging them in an open boat. I saw the Captain and his wife in their room, the former lying in bed with an injured ankle and the latter nursing him. The woman speaks little English, and while telling her story she frequently broke into Russian which the Captain translated. She said:

"At 1 P. M. I was on the deck when the mate pointed out a submarine some distance off. Ten minutes later the submarine fired the first shell, which missed. The Captain ordered all sails lowered and let the ship drift with wind and tide. Then a bursting shell fell on the ship and did great damage.

"I ran into the Captain's cabin to get the ship's papers. While there I heard at least six more shells come coasting down on us. When I came out of the cabin I found the gangway full of sailors crouching for protection from the shells. I got on the deck, and there saw two of the crew badly wounded lying unconscious near the wheel, blood running from them.

"Back I went into the cabin for bandages. This time the gangway was clear. Nobody was on deck except the Captain and two badly wounded sailors. The other sailors now were in a lifeboat which had been lowered. The top board lifeboat was partly smashed in by falling against the rigging. I stood by my husband's side while he shouted to the sailors in the lifeboats to help us get the two wounded men into the boat. While we still were being fired on by the submarine, we got the wounded men safely lowered.

"As we all pushed off in the lifeboat shots splashed about us in the water. The two bad cases soon died. I bandaged up seven wounded men, four of whom now are in the hospital. Three hours later we were rescued."

NEW BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

The Tela Was Originally Built for the United Fruit Company.

The British steamship Tela, a vessel of about 7,000 tons, built in Belfast for the United Fruit Company and taken over by the British Admiralty at the beginning of the war before she was completed, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on May 2 off the English coast, according to twenty members of the crew, who arrived here yesterday on a British passenger ship.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS HELP.

Cecil Announces Their Presence in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, May 24.—The arrival of "a considerable number of light Japanese naval craft in the Mediterranean to cooperate with the naval forces of the Allies" was announced in the House of Commons today by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade.

A Paris dispatch last Friday said a number of Japanese gunboats had arrived at Marseilles to assist in the operations against German submarines and to convoy French merchantmen.

ANOTHER RELIEF SHIP SUNK.

Norwegian Vessel Is Said to Have Had Safety Permit from Germans.

CHRISTIANIA, May 24, (via London.)—A Swedish ship engaged in the work of the Belgian Relief Commission was sunk May 18, despite the fact that it held a German permit to sail, according to an officer of the Norwegian steamer Vibran, which has arrived at Haugesund, Norway, says the Tidens Tegn's Haugesund correspondent.

REPORTS 28 U-BOATS SUNK.

Story of One Week's Toll by Destroyers Lacks Confirmation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A report was published late this afternoon that twenty-eight German submarines had been sunk last week by American and British destroyers.

When the statement was called to the attention of Secretary Daniels, he would only say:

"We have no information to that effect. If it is true, we do not know it."

It is believed here, despite the absence of official statements, that Admiral Sims's reports from London to the Navy Department indicate that progress is being made in the campaign against the submarine menace. There is decided optimism at the department, where it is asserted that the submarine menace has decreased in the last two weeks. Yet it is admitted to be possible that this optimism may receive a setback at any time through another drive by submarines.

The presence of American destroyers in the waters about Great Britain has permitted British and French destroyers, which had not been repaired in two years owing to the necessity of remaining continually on patrol, to return to port, the officers and men getting a respite from duty.

An understanding has been reached between the Navy Department and the British and French Admiralties that information concerning naval forces in European waters shall be given out simultaneously in Europe and the United States.

REAL contentment don't take up much room. You can find it in the smallest cottage or in a pipe of Velvet. *Velvet Joe.*

HERE is the contentment smokers find in Velvet. A cool, slow-burning mellowness that *can* be only in *one* kind of tobacco. And that is the best Kentucky Burley age-mellowed two years in *Nature's* way—Velvet!

It's time that *you* tried Velvet.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

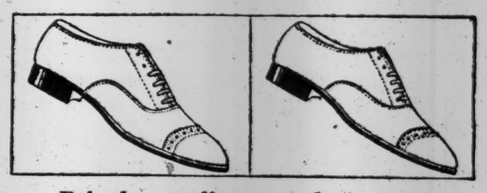
Telephone Order Service Madison Square 8200

Two of the Gimbel "Sixes" —not "Twins."

Ko-Ko and Nut Brown Calfskin Oxfords

For men and young men

at $6.00



Priced according to today's market value, these oxfords would be worth a much higher price.

Ko-Ko is the trade way of spelling cocoa. It is one of the rich shades in which these Oxfords are found.

The other is nut brown, also a handsome color.

One model has a narrow toe, built on a swagger English last.

The other has a more medium toe.

Low, broad heels are a feature of both, which make them as pleasant to wear as they are dressy to look at.

Strictly leather **throughout!**

Not a better shoe value in New York City today.

At Gimbels—$6.00 the pair.

The same models in Gun Metal Calf, and Patent Leather.

Second Floor, Rear.

The Best Suits For Men That $20 Will Buy

Are Those Which Bear a Saks Label

THERE'S no "trick" in producing a suit to retail at $20, but to offer suits such as you will find in the Saks assortments at this popular price is a matter of scientific tailoring. They are cut, not to equal, but to outpoint any other suits around the $20 mark.

¶ Our variety of models at $20 would make most shops "sit up and take notice" in their higher priced assortments. For the young man we have belted Norfolks which set off the figure as no other model ever did, and for men of every type we have figure-fitting and semi-fitted models that looked their part before ever an iron applied the finishing touches. We solicit your business on a variety and quality basis, knowing we've "gone the limit" in each direction.

Saks Clothes are Saks Made

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.

384-386 and 388 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Have scheduled for today and tomorrow

A Remarkable Sale of

Coats—Capes and Cape-Coats

at $25 & $35—Regularly $45 to $65

An assembling of styles from regular stocks—together with entirely new models—from reserve materials—tricotine, serge, twill, velour, jersey and other fashionable weaves.

Separate Skirts—on sale at $12

Formerly $20 to $25—A closing out of various lines.

Day Dresses & Dance Frocks

at $35—Formerly $55 to $75

Tailored Dresses—Of serge, tricot and jersey.
Afternoon Gowns—Of foulard, taffeta and satin.
Dance Frocks—Of silk charmeuse and tulle.

$15 French Hand-made Blouses—$7

Of organdie, batiste and linen.

(A FEW SILK SPORTS BLOUSES ALSO INCLUDED)

$15 Shetland Wool Sweaters—$7

In sashed Middy effects and form-fitting pull-on styles.

Continuing the sale of

Street and Semi-Dress Hats

at $5 & $10—Formerly to $30.

Wing—bow and flower trimmed.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

A Memorable Value in Men's Clothes for Memorial Day

1,827 Fine Suits for Men and Young Men

At $17.50

We've been given the most satisfying proof that these suits are better than $17.50. It is this—men and young men are buying.

Another reason why the original assortment of 1,827 is decreasing so rapily is the appeal of style—both in design and in fabric.

There are smart English soft roll fronts, handsome double-breasted models, "pinch" back styles, suits with belt all around.

To the patterns, colorings and weaves there is practically no limit. Nor is there any sign of a famine in blue serges—*here.*

Correctly Apportioned Sizes from 33 to 48.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Misses' and Girls'

Correct Summer Shoes

Girls' White Buckskin Shoes

Correct orthopedic lasts, laced or buttoned. Sizes 11 to 2. Widths B to D. 5.50

Misses' Low Heel Oxfords

Tan or black Russia calf, simulated wing tips, new last, low heels. Sizes 2½ to 7½. Widths AA to D. 6.00

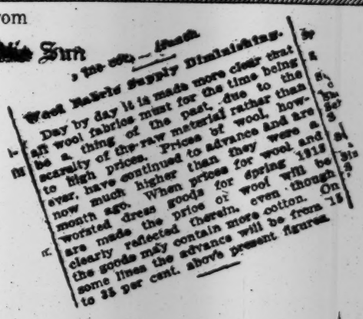
Misses' Low Heel Pumps

Of mahogany or black Russia calfskin or white calf, simulated wing tips; dress pumps of patent kidskin. Sizes 2½ to 7½. AA to D. 6.50

Misses' and Girls' Shoe Shop—*Third Floor.*

From

The [illegible] Sun



West Raiels Supply Diminishing.

Day by day it is made more clear that all wool fabrics must for the time being be a thing of the past, due to the scarcity of the raw material rather than to high prices. Prices of wool, however, have continued to advance and are now much higher than they were a month ago. When prices for wool and worsted dress goods for spring, 1918 are made the price of cotton, even though clearly reflected therein, even though the goods may contain more cotton. On some lines the advance will be from 10 to 25 per cent. above present figures.

Buy It Now!

Don't be a business slacker,—Patriotism, preparedness, intelligent economy and consideration for your own personal interests, make it more than desirable that you do your clothes buying NOW.

The country is prosperous and will continue so. Clothes must be worn even though we are at War, and since prices are bound to go up and not down, the only correct economy is to buy good clothes and to be sure you secure the biggest value obtainable for every dollar that you spend.

Kuppenheimer Clothes $20 to $40

Are Guaranteed Absolutely All-Wool, and Offer Maximum Value for Every Dollar Spent

Brill Brothers

1456 Broadway Broadway, at 49th Street 44 East 14th St.
279 Broadway 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn 47 Cortlandt St.
125th Street, at 3rd Avenue—Open Evenings

The Kuppenheimer House in New York and Brooklyn.
Come In or Write for New Spring Style Book.

U-BOATS IN PATH OF FRENCH MISSION

Steamer Carrying Joffre and Viviani Changed Its Course on Last Day After Warning.

GREETED ON THEIR RETURN

French Crowds Turn Out to Welcome Them and Joffre Remarks "This Is Like New York."

PARIS, May 23.—Enormous crowds, cheering tumultuously, welcomed the French mission to the United States on its arrival here from America. Premier Ribot, Minister of the Interior Malvy, and other members of the Cabinet were at the station to welcome the Commissioners.

"Why, this is like New York," said Marshal Joffre as the automobiles which conveyed the members of the mission from the station were halted on account of the density of the cheering crowd. The police lines were broken through by the throngs of spectators, who surrounded the automobiles waving flags and handkerchiefs.

Premier Ribot congratulated the members of the mission upon the results of their trip to America, as did the other Cabinet members. Various Generals and Admirals were at the station to meet their respective chiefs, as well as numerous members of Parliament. All the way from Brest, at Le Mans, Laval, Rennes, and Chartres, crowds filled the stations, and M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre received deputations of the provincial authorities.

After the official reception was over M. Viviani, discussing his departure from Washington, said:

"I told President Wilson how deeply touched I was by the manifestations of the sympathy of the American people. The President replied simply, 'We are brothers in the same cause.'"

The steamer on which the mission returned to France changed her course shortly before reaching port owing to the reported presence of German submarines in the vicinity, according to the Temps today.

The warning, says the newspaper, was received off Ushant, when the wireless reported that one or two German submarines had succeeded in sinking three cargo steamers on the same day in the locality in question.

The steamer on which the Commissioners returned dropped anchor off Brest nine days after its distinguished passengers had said farewell to President Wilson. The Commissioners left Washington in the evening, going to the railway station singly so as not to attract attention. They traveled to the port of embarkation on a special train and boarded an armed ship at midnight. The vessel sailed immediately.

In spite of their crowded days in America, filled with traveling, speechmaking, banquets, and other festivities, the French Commissioners showed little sign of fatigue when they started on their voyage home. The first morning out Minister of Justice Viviani exercised himself by clambering in the rigging, swinging from deck to deck like a candidate for athletic honors. Marshal Joffre took his exercise in answering 288 of 800 unanswered letters which were brought aboard by his aid, Lieutenant François de Tessan. M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre received many thousands of letters from Americans, and regretted very much that it was impossible for them to answer all, particularly those from children. They believe they have acknowledged all communications containing money, the total amount received for various charities amounting to about 2,000,000 francs.

All the members of the mission have returned to France satisfied with the results of their trip. They were delighted with the courtesy of the President, the warmth of the public reception, and the good-will toward France shown wherever they went. They brought away with them the conviction that America would play a part in the war commensurate with her greatness. President Wilson, in saying good-bye, gave M. Viviani a cordial letter to President Poincaré of considerable length, covering three pages written in the President's rather close hand.

Marshal Joffre has brought with him certain memoranda of things agreed upon, including the early co-operation of the United States on the western front, which has been announced in part in America since the commission left. Admiral Chocheprat has a clear working understanding of American naval purposes, and Marquis de Chambrun of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has made a special study of America's relation to international political problems. He will tell what he has learned at a special meeting of the Chamber Committee.

The council of war met today under the Presidency of M. Poincaré, with M. Viviani, the Minister of Justice, and General Foch, Chief of Staff of the Ministry of War, present, this being the first official participation of M. Viviani since his return from the United States.

The French newspapers and people continue to discuss with great approval the reception of the French mission in America and the importance of the results obtained in many directions. The Temps quotes a member of the immediate entourage of Marshal Joffre on the innumerable ways in which the warmth of American sentiment toward France was manifested, and adds:

"Thanks to the intervention of M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre an American division of from 25,000 to 30,000 men will soon arrive in France."

SINN FEIN REJECTS CONVENTION PROPOSALS

Unless the Assembly Is Left Free to Proclaim Ireland Independent.

DUBLIN, May 24. — The Sinn Fein conference today unanimously resolved to decline to participate in any conference "called by the English Government ostensibly to settle the Irish question" until the following conditions are fulfilled:

First, that the terms referring the question to the conference leave it free to decree the complete independence of Ireland.

Second, that the English Government publicly pledge itself to the United States and the Powers of Europe to ratify the decision of a majority of the conference.

Third, that the convention consist of none but persons freely elected by the adult suffrage of Ireland.

Fourth, that prisoner-of-war treatment is accorded the Irish prisoners arrested during the recent revolution.

The North Dublin executive of the United Irish League has passed a resolution welcoming the proposed Irish convention as a practical and commonsense means for settling the Constitution of Ireland and expressing confidence in John Redmond. The speakers at the meeting condemned the clergy for helping Sinn Feiners.

Another resolution passed denounced the younger clergy for practicing "outrageous intimidation" in the South Longford election, in which a Sinn Feiner was elected to Parliament over the Nationalist candidate.

Lisbon Food Riots Ended.

PARIS, May 24.—A Havas dispatch from Lisbon says that the agitation there on account of the high prices of provisions as a result of which a number of persons were killed has subsided.

The Fundamentally DIFFERENT Calculating-Adding Machine

Though time-tried mechanically, the Monroe Calculating Machine is NEW in advantages and DIFFERENT from all other machines in method and range of operation. It acknowledges no competitor on fast, *all-around* figure work. It is a rapid Adder as well as a perfect Subtracting, Dividing and Multiplying machine. ANYONE can use it—no expert necessary. Every operation DIRECT—no complementary numbers, no complexities of any kind, mental or mechanical. Visible proof insures absolute accuracy without re-checking. Used by Government and big business everywhere.

Don't buy any machine until you learn about the Monroe. Demonstration without obligation.

'Phone Barclay 5173

Portable. Occupies less than a square foot.

MONROE Calculating Machine Co.
Woolworth Building, New York

Complete Stocks and All Sizes in Many Styles of

WOMEN'S KAHLER SHOES
REDUCED TO
$5.00 $7.00 $10.00

The last opportunity of purchasing Kahler Shoes at reduced prices.
All Sale Shoes are taken from our Regular Stock and are the Kahler Standard of Quality and Comfort.

Dr. P. Kahler & Sons, 15,17 W. 44th St., N.Y.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Are Now Ready to Supply

Military Uniforms for Home Defense Leagues and Plattsburg

at prices which are remarkably low.

THE uniforms here announced are ready *now*. You will not be required to do any waiting. We can fit men of all sizes, and are able to supply uniforms for whole companies as readily as for individuals.

Home Defense Uniforms, $6.50

In regulation army model. Coat and breeches. Field Grey shade. (New York Police color.)

Plattsburg and Training Camp Uniforms, $6.50

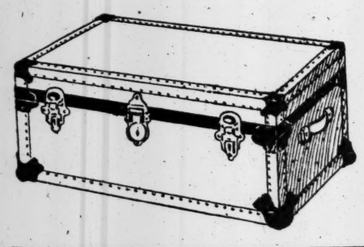
Coat and breeches in regulation army model. Made of U. S. standard Olive Drab Khaki.

Army Officers' Uniforms Made to Order

We will make officers' uniforms to your individual measure, in regulation army model, at the following remarkably low prices:

In Olive Drab Khaki.....$15
In Wool Olive Drab Melton.....$25
In Wool Olive Drab Serge.....$33.50
U. S. Army Hats.....$1.75 to $3 | Leggins.....75c and $1.35

Sixth Floor.



U. S. Army Field Locker Trunks, $10

Made by the "Neverbreak" Trunk Company, who is now filling a large order for Government use. The trunk illustrated is identical with trunks made for the Government, except that it is not studded.

Basement.

Official Regulation "O. D." Shirts, $1.50

Made of khaki color drill. Full size, 7 by 7 pockets; with button down flaps.

Main Floor.

Khaki-Color Flannel Shirts, $3

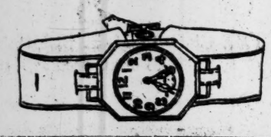
Body lined. Pocket 7 by 7. Slots for rule and pencil. Regular collar and cuff.

Main Floor.

Men's "Munson" Last Army Shoes, $6

The shoe officially prescribed and worn by the best prepared men at Plattsburg, and at leading colleges where military training is given. Over 1,250,000 pairs have been supplied to the Government. Special side-seam, an exclusive feature, prevents abrasion of heel, and the soles are made of best oak-tanned leather. All sizes in black and tan. *Fifth Floor.*

"Radium" Dial Wrist Watches, $8.50



For the man in uniform. Numerals can be easily seen in the dark. Seven-jewel lever movement and wide mannish straps. Other models range in price from $4 to $38.50. *Main Floor.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

See the Three Big National Parks and Colorado on One Vacation.

You are planning for your summer vacation?

You don't know where to go?

Well, think of this:

Through Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, out from Yellowstone over the wonderful new "Cody Road"—all these trips by comfortable automobile, a novelty perfected only this year—and then Rocky Mountain (Estes) National Park in Colorado, with a jaunt to Denver and Colorado Springs (Pike's Peak and the "Garden of the Gods" near by).

The Government has spent money freely this past year in adding to the attraction of these playgrounds of the people.

There is no trip in the world so varied and full of interest.

The whole trip is made over the lines of a single railroad system—the Burlington Route—the big, prosperous, well-managed, dependable railroad of the West. One ticket over one railroad.

Stop at the office or write. Let me tell you how easily and comfortably this wonderful trip can be made. Ask for folders describing each Park. Full of maps and pictures. No charge.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C., B. & Q. R. R., 1,184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

"Don't make your leg a hitching post."
—Washington Pete
Hitch your socks to your shirt with Shir-Gers. You'll forget there ever was such a thing as leg binding or shirt bulging—does away with both.
At your Dealer's.
Washington Mfg. Co. Nashville, Tenn.
Shir-Gers
I'm some Stepper.

Macy's
Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

FRIDAY SPECIALS

Seven Items in Linens
Reduced for the Linen Sale

Hemmed Huck Towels
A good everyday face towel of heavy absorbent cotton. Strongly hemmed. With red or blue borders, **$1.84** doz. By the dozen or ~~half~~ dozen only.

Kitchen Toweling
Of linen crash. Soft and heavy. It is suitable for roller or kitchen towels, and is recommended for its wearing qualities. Red border only., 17 in. wide. **24c** yd.

Pure Linen Table Damask
Cream bleached and all pure linen. Strongly woven, heavy and lustrous. The fact that it is semi-bleached is, as every experienced housewife knows, sufficient proof of its superior wearing qualities. It is 58 inches wide. **79c** yd.

Hemstitched Guest Towels
Bleached all-linen huck. Firmly woven and heavy; specially good looking. Plain with hemstitched ends, 15x22 inches. **39c** each

Turkish Bath Mats
Closely woven and heavy. They are excellent for service, and washable. Pretty patterns and colorings. Slight mill imperfections. **96c** each If perfect would sell for $1.49 each.

Hemmed Breakfast Napkins
Of pure linen damask. They are hemmed, ready for use. Three effective patterns. 14x14 in. **$1.69** doz.

Drawnwork Luncheon Cloths
Hemstitched and hand embroidered, with drawnwork. These are from Japan and are exquisitely worked on a beautiful Irish linen. 52x52 in. square. **$2.97** each

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

Low Prices on Hundreds of Yards of
Black Dress Silks
Imported and American Made

Dependable qualities and recommended for excellent service. Prices will stand the scrutiny of close comparison elsewhere.

Black Charmeuse Satin, desirable quality. 40 inches wide. **$1.59** yd.

Black Bathing Suit Satin, serviceable and good quality. 36 inches wide. **$1.49** yd.

Black Dress Taffeta, good weight, chiffon finish. 40 inches wide. **$1.29** yd.

Black Dress Satin, pure silk, exceptional quality. 35 inches wide. **99c** yd.

Black Faille Silk, good weight and wearing quality. 36 inches wide. **$1.49** yd.

Black Georgette Crepe, standard grade and good quality. 40 inches wide. **$1.29** yd.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

The Dress Goods You Need Now At Special Prices

Black English Mohair Brilliantine, 44 inches wide. **98c** per yard	For Bathing Suits, Traveling Coats, Separate Skirts.
Black English Mohair Brilliantine (finer quality), 44 inches wide. **$1.19** per yard	
Ivory-white all-wool serge of fine French twill, 43 inches wide. **$1.24** per yard *Macy's regular price would be $1.39 per yard*	For Suits, Gowns, or Skirts.
Ivory-white all-wool French twill serge, 50 inches wide. **$1.59** per yard *Macy's usual price would be $1.79 per yard*	
Navy French twill serge in the fashionable shade of men's wear blue (all-wool), 42 inches wide. **$1.34** per yard	For Dresses or Two-piece Suits.

Macy's—Second Floor, Broadway, 35th Street.

Regarding Those Window Shades
That Need Renewing

Also the awnings to be hung *outside* the windows; and the slip-covers to be made for the city house furniture. Please remember that our Special Order Department is prepared to execute orders for all these in the quickest possible time. Suggestions and samples will be submitted upon request.

Shades in Stock—Ready to Hang

Opaque Window Shades. Mounted on guaranteed 1-inch wood spring rollers. Width 3 ft., length 5 ft. 9 in. Colors: olive green, dark green, light green, yellow. **34c**
width 3 ft., length 6 ft. 9 in. Colors as above, with the addition of white. **42c**

American finished Holland Shades. Colors: ecru, olive green and sp. olive, 3 ft. x 5 ft. 9 in. **46c**
3 ft. x 6 ft. 9 in. Same colors. **56c**

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 35th Street.

A Wonderful Collection of Small Persian Rugs
Newly Purchased — *Just Arrived*

Each one a beautiful product of the art of the Kurdistan and Iran weavers. Reproductions of the rare old temple pieces of the Persian provinces, now found only in museums and art galleries.

Lustrous and silken in weave, fine in texture, beautiful in pattern, rich in coloring. Every knot tied by hand and every color a vegetable dye.

Deep blue blacks, rare ivory tints, strong bronze hues, sapphire blues, mellow golds and mochas, warm reds and mahoganies, dull browns, soft olive greens and other wonderful colorings peculiar to Persian Rugs alone.

Scatter Sizes
3-ft. 4 inches x 5 ft. 2 inches to 3 ft. 6 inches x 6 ft. 6 inches.
$37.50 $42.50 $47.50 $52.50

Macy's—Oriental Rug Department, Fourth Floor, 35th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Supre-Macy Serges Have Just Arrived

In time for Decoration Day, this new member of the "Supre-Macy" Family — the blue serge—will afford many men the opportunity to select a holiday suit that is "Best by Test at the Price."

"Supre-Macy" Suits at $24.75

are made exclusively for us of dependable all wool fabrics in semi-conservative models and contain more hand tailoring then some suits sold elsewhere at higher prices. Direct Elevators to Clothing Dep't on 35th St. side.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Silk Pajamas for Men, $8.74

We imported the satin-finished Japanese Habutai silk and had it made into well-tailored, roomy sleeping garments. Sizes A to D.

Macy's—Main Floor, 33th St.

Men's Washable Gloves at $1.74

Of sand color leather, with gusseted fingers, full prix seam sewn, one clasp fastening. Embroidery consisting of self drawn centre with two rows of silk in black and self color on backs.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Spring Suits For Chauffeurs at $17.50

Of all wool, gray-whipcord in a semi-Norfolk Model, with two box pleats in back and plain front. Patch Pockets, full or half lined. Long trousers.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Long Arm Shirts at $1.44

We have done away with "sleeve trouble" by carrying a complete assortment of shirts for men whose arms are longer than the average. Soft or laundered cuff negligee models, of serviceable shirtings. Regular sizes with 36 inch sleeves.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Wardrobe Trunks for Men $42.25

Designed to give all the convenience of the wardrobe at home. Plenty of room for six suits, held in place by a strapless retainer. Handily arranged for the proper care of shirts, underwear, shoes and soiled clothes. Well built in every particular.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

Do You Use the Order Booths?

At the Grand Central and Hudson Terminals we have established order booths where you may leave your orders for any merchandise which you wish to take home with you in the evening. A corps of trained shoppers fills these orders with as much care as you would use yourself.

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP

Sold in convenient bags and cartons
Don't let any fruit be wasted this year. When canning and preserving
"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered.
Confectioners, Brown

Amber Glass Service

60 pieces, complete, $21.40

A charming novelty in table Crystal, refreshing in color and graceful in shape. One of many suggestions for the Country House, which are equally appropriate for Wedding Gifts.

HIGGINS & SEITER INC.
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RUSSIAN TROOPS DEMAND TO FIGHT

Sebastopol Garrison Wants to Attack Germans on the Riga Front.

TREATIES BEING REVISED

Workmen's Council Organ Talks of Pressure to Force Allies to Forego Annexation Policy.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 24.—The officers and men of the Sebastopol garrison have unanimously requested that they be sent to the Riga front to fight the Germans. Their action is in response to the speech of Minister of War Kerensky and the appeal of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

The new Russian coalition Government today ordered a series of measures for hastening the summoning of the Russian Constituent Assembly. The first meeting of a committee appointed to discuss arrangements for the election to this body has been fixed for June 7.

RUSSIA REVISING TREATIES.

Mutual Good-Will Marks Negotiations with Allied Envoys.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 23.—Negotiations which are still proceeding between the Allied Ambassadors and the Russian Foreign Minister on the question of the Allies' war policy and revision of treaties has been marked by a spirit of good will on both side and a desire to understand the relative standpoints, but while it is expected that certain aspects of the allied policy, so far as they directly affect Russian interests, will be revised, it is not thought that there will be a general definite change in policy.

Meanwhile the next four weeks, which may be decisive of the future of Russia, are awaited with considerable anxiety. Members of the Government are optimistic regarding the future, but a few weeks will show conclusively whether their optimism has any justification.

The bulletin of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates insists on the necessity of Russia preventing the "destruction of the allied armies." The council apparently has persuaded itself that the allied armies are in imminent peril, for the journal goes on to state: "By the strength of our organized pressure we will compel the Allies to give a decisive repudiation of all aims of conquest in the war."

In distinct contrast is the speech of General Alexieff, in which he asks: "Where is that strong power which the country desires? Where is that mighty power which would compel each citizen to perform honorably his duty to the country? We are told all will be well, but meanwhile our former traditional loyalty to our country has been replaced by a tendency to peace and ease instead of activity and base instruments have begun to speak of the preservation of each soldier's life." Here we have a soldier speaking.

OUR EXILES OFFER AID.

Men and Women Volunteer Services to Ambassador to Italy.

ROME, May 23.—American Consulates throughout Italy are receiving numerous letters from American men and women offering their services for duties connected with the war.

The letters are the result of a call by United States Ambassador Page for the registration of Americans, not only those of military age, but also of all who are able or willing to help in any capacity. It is estimated that there are two thousand Americans in Italy.

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NEW PEACE FEELERS EXPECTED FROM BERLIN

Central Powers Are Keenly Disappointed by Russia's Spurning of Separate Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 24. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I understand that the statement of the Russian Government, rejecting a separate peace, has caused great depression in Berlin and Vienna.

In official quarters the hope had been generally entertained that increasing confusion in Russia would finally compel the Russian Government to respond to the Austro-German peace suggestions. This hope has now vanished, and in some Berlin circles opinion prevails that the policy of the Chancellor has completely failed and that the appeal to Russia to conclude a separate peace, which he made during his last speech in the Reichstag, has proved worse than useless.

Nevertheless, I hear that it is not impossible that within a brief space of time peace feelers will again be put forward in the direction of Russia. It is impossible to get any definite confirmation of this rumor.

THREATS BY PAN-GERMANS.

Strong Warning Was Sent Bethmann by Annexation Party.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Warning that any renouncing of Germany's victories "will have for immediate consequence a revolution" was contained in a letter written by the Pan-German Union on May 5, and published in the Vorwärts in Berlin. The letter and the reply of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, to whom it was addressed, appeared in the paper under the heading, "The Revolutionary Threat."

The German Chancellor was warned in the letter that the bitter feeling among the people bordered on desperation, and was urged to state what Germany's war aims are. He was told that unless these aims corresponded to the desires of the people, and with their sacrifices in the war, there would be such bitterness that the people would rise and sweep away the monarchy.

The Pan-Germans were sharply reminded by the Chancellor in his reply that their duty to the crown was to wait and not to force the Government to take a position it was not ready to formulate.

REGARDS BRAZIL AS IN THE WAR

Country's Action Was Forced by Germany, Foreign Minister Tells the Council.

WILL ASSIST AMERICA

No Declaration of Hostilities Needed, Pecanha Asserts, as Country Merely Defends Itself.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, Wednesday, May 23, (Delayed.)—The opening of all Brazilian ports to the warships of the Entente Allies was advocated in the Chamber of Deputies today by Nilo Pecanha, the Foreign Minister; Antonio Bueno de Andrada, and several other members of Parliament, during a spirited discussion of the proposed new Brazilian policy in the international situation. Senhor de Andrada, in urging the opening of the ports, asserted that such a measure would be in the interest of Brazil, whose existence depended upon freedom of the seas.

Antonio Carlos, the Government leader in the Chamber, said that the text of the message of President Braz proved that the Government had no intention of influencing the action of Congress, and that its purpose was to leave to Congress the final decision of Brazil's course. The President's message recommending the rescinding of Brazil's declaration of neutrality was read in the Senate today. Much interest centres in the outcome of the conferences of various parliamentary commissions.

Senhor Pecanha gave a detailed explanation of the situation to the Parliamentary Commission in charge of diplomatic affairs, and communicated the correspondence exchanged between Brazil and the United States. This made a good impression, and it was decided to present a plan for the revocation of the neutrality decree of April 28 without taking into account the case of the torpedoing of the Tijuca. This will be made the subject of a Presidential message at an early date.

Senhor Pecanha, in the Council of Ministers, according to the newspapers, asserted today that it was not necessary for Brazil to declare war on Germany because she had been virtually forced into a state of war by circumstances. He said that the torpedoing of the Brazilian steamer Tijuca did not essentially modify the situation created by the destruction of the Parana.

Senhor Pecanha said that, in regard to co-operation between Brazil and the United States, the Government should devote its entire attention to military and naval organization, especially with respect to collaborating with the United States in the policing of the South Atlantic, and should prepare for any eventuality. After the meeting of the council Senhor Pecanha was asked as to the possibility of Brazil declaring war on Germany. The Minister replied:

"Brazil declares war on nobody. She defends herself. It is Germany which declares war on all neutrals."

Senhor Pecanha will send to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate the result of the inquiry into the sinking of the Tijuca. He will also furnish details of the diplomatic exchanges regarding the international situation.

The comments of the newspapers indicate a hardening of public opinion on the necessity of declaring war against Germany as a step to effect the solidarity of Brazilian policy with that of the United States. The Jornal do Comercio says:

"In the presence of German barbarity there are two attitudes to choose from—either co-operation in the cause of liberty or the humiliation of Brazil. Brazil will not humiliate herself. Our Government is not free to declare war; that is for Congress to decide. But the Government is fortified by the confidence of the entire country. It is not the torpedoing of the Tijuca which has determined the firm attitude of the Brazilian Government; that is the consequence of more elevated considerations.

"Our neutrality is ended. We are not yet in war, but we are aligned with and for America, and we will enter freely into a state of belligerency without considering for a moment an alliance with Europe. Such is our point of view at present. The sequel depends not on the Government, but on Congress, and the nation waits for Congress to do its duty as the Government has indicated it."

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SUNDAY HITS DARWIN FOR 'NATURE FAKING'

Evangelist Says Theory of Evolution Is Contrary to the Teaching of the Bible.

UPHOLDS JONAH AND WHALE

Asserts That a Man Who Doubts the Truth of the Scriptures Is a "Foolosopher."

Billy Sunday ridiculed Darwin's theory of evolution, scored all unbelievers in the truth of the Bible, and cited Nature's laws in its support and in illustration of points in his sermon at the tabernacle last night, when he preached on the subject, "Nuts For the Skeptics to Crack." He asked those of "little understanding as well as unbelief" if they could tell why "a black cow that fed on green grass gave white milk."

Darwin's writings were nature fakes, in the evangelist's opinion, and the scientists who believed this world was composed by "some chemical force, or the fortuitous concurrence of atoms, were in the school for feeble-minded."

Commenting on the story of Jonah and the whale, Sunday continued:

"Some people profess to disbelieve that Jonah rode in the first natural submarine. Well, all that is necessary to explode that doubt is to prove that God made a fish large enough to swallow a man. The records prove that many times over; so that is all that is necessary to show that the story was true."

Sunday declared that if one accepted Darwin's theory he could not believe in the Bible.

Sunday went to nature to prove that man believed many things he couldn't understand, and by the same source he attempted to prove that man was a "fool" for doubting the Bible because of lack of understanding.

"That sort of a philosopher is a foolosopher!" thundered Sunday, striding back and forth on the platform.

"One time a friend took me to see a prize hog that cost him $2,300. I could tie gold bells in his ears, tie pink ribbons around his fat body, put a gold collar around his neck, feed him on the choicest greens of the vegetable garden, and call him sweet names, but I looked at him and he squealed for slop just like a pig worth thirty cents. Was that evolution?"

In the afternoon Sunday preached on the subject of "Love Your Enemies." There were 1,638 trail hitters at the two meetings.

DISTURBS SUNDAY'S MEETING.

Overworked City College Student Suffers Mental Collapse.

The outbursts of a student almost broke up the assembly of 5,000 persons who had just heard Billy Sunday speak in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York yesterday during the noon hour. At the close of the address, the student, who was later found to be Charles Raer Mindlin, 24 years old, of the upper freshman class, residing at 54 West 103d Street, arose and in an excited voice began clamoring for liberty and justice, at the same time gesticulating wildly.

He was removed from the hall and taken to the gymnasium building, where the physician in charge examined him.

The cause of his outburst seems to have been a severe nervous strain, caused by an imaginary conspiracy against him.

ZEPPELINS AGAIN RAID COAST OF ENGLAND

Drop Bombs on Eastern Counties, Killing One Man, and Escape, Owing to the Bad Weather.

LONDON, May 24.—Four or five German airships raided the eastern counties of England last night, according to an official statement issued this morning. The airships dropped bombs and escaped, although pursued. The official statement says:

Four or five hostile airships approached East Anglia shortly before midnight last night. The weather was overcast, and a thick bank of rain clouds made observation difficult.

Four airships appear to have penetrated inland into the eastern counties. They followed erratic courses, and dropped a number of bombs in country districts, apparently being unable to locate their position. The raiders were pursued by our airplanes, but thick clouds enabled them to make good their escape. One man was killed in a Norfolk village. The material damage is believed to be negligible.

18,000 GERMANS ASK RESIDENCE FREEDOM

With less than one week remaining during which Germans may apply for permits to live in or do business in areas within one-half mile of armories, arsenals, or other places of military or naval importance, the rush to obtain permits in New York assumed record-breaking proportions yesterday. From 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon the number of Germans who filed applications for permits with United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy was somewhere between 3,000 and 4,000, and hundreds were still in line after dark. The offices remained open till 10 P. M. To date the number of applications is over 18,000, and it is estimated that the number may reach 30,000.

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CUBS NOSE OUT GIANTS AT POLO GROUNDS IN NINTH INNING RALLY

DOUGLAS A PUZZLE TO M'GRAW'S MEN

Tennessee Mountaineer Tames Giants' Batsmen and Cubs Get Game by 4 to 3.

WRANGLES OVER DECISIONS

Lord Byron Banishes Mitchell and Robertson and Generally Exercises Authority at Polo Grounds.

The Giants were beaten up at the Harlem frontier yesterday by the makeshift Cubs by a score of 4 to 3. The reason for this depressing departure from things as they should be is the secret of Phil Douglas, the big Tennessee mountaineer and Chicago pitcher. If you want to know, ask him, he knows. To the naked eye Douglas was simply throwing the ball up to the batsmen. The ball, however, was surrounded with so much speed and so many spins that the New Yorkers couldn'a rap it anywhere except to spots inhabited by Cub fielders.

The ball game wasn't the least of the troubles, of those who saw the game. Umpire Lord Byron spilled his authority all over the place. The Giants didn't like his decisions; the Cubs thought they were awful. Nobody had a bit of use for the decisions except Byron, and he thought they were all right. Byron ejected Manager Moose Mitchell from the game in the sixth inning for daring to call the umpire's attention to a close play at the plate. Later Byron uncorked Dave Robertson from the pastime because Dave differed with him about striking out.

All the players were in such a state of unrest about Byron when yesterday's game was over that they were all willing to contribute to a fund to buy him a one-way ticket for Madagascar. Several of them would give almost anything to meet him in a dark alley. It is getting to be a difficult task to talk with Byron on the ball field. Just as soon as he notices any of the players open their lips he waves them into exile just like Nick, the ex-boss of Russia, used to wave folks to Siberia. He's very hard to reach by word of mouth, Byron is, and pretty soon it will get so that if any of the players would have converse with him Umpiness, they will have to hire a lawyer.

Deal Wins the Game.

Chuck Deal, the Cub third baseman, was the lad who won the ball game. With the count glued up at 3 to 3 in the first of the ninth, and Leslie Mann sojourning on first, Chuck lacerated the ball on a whirling trip to left field for two sacks and sent Mann in with the winning run. Deal made a tremendous drive, and if Georgie Burns had not leaped into the air and touched the ball it would have bored a hole right through an automobile sign on the fence.

Rube Benton was lushed at timely moments by the Cubs, and it was getting to be such a habit that Rube was subtracted from the game in the sixth inning in favor of Jim Middleton. It was off him's slow ball that the Cubs made their two runs. Middleton has two great pitching assets, which won a pennant last year down in Louisville. One is a slow ball and the other is a slower one. And if there is anything that Chuck Deal likes it is that slow ball.

All in all, taking it this way and that and the other, it was one of the most exciting afternoons that has been experienced at the Polo Grounds this Winter. The Cubs started to give Benton's twists a ride in the second inning, and they grabbed a two-run lead. Flack sent a puny grounder to the infield, and Holke left first uncovered, so Benton, when he fielded the ball, had no one to throw to except the scenery; so he held the ball, and Flack got a hit. Mann sacrificed and Olaf Wilson smashed a three-bagger to right centre, persuading Flack over the plate. Deal hoisted a sacrifice rocket to Robertson, and Wilson beat Robertson's throw home.

In the third inning the Giants got a run through wild, daring base running, but not because they could hit Douglas. Holke was safe when he deposited a hit just out of the reach of Douglas and Merkle, and went to second when Mc-Carty was thrown out at first after driving a red-hot smash at Douglas and Deal. Benton then skied to Wolter and Burns got a pass. On the fourth ball Holke very impudently stole third, the Cubs raising an awful yell when Umpire Quigley called him safe. Holke and Burns then ripped off a neat double steal, Holke scoring.

Giants Take Lead.

The Giants took the lead in the fifth, when McCarty was safe on Rollie Zeider's error. Benton sacrificed and Burns popped to Larry Doyle. Herzog poled a two-bagger to centre, scoring McCarty. Robertson banged a grasser at Doyle, the ball taking a high bound off Larry's feet. Herzog then promulgated as fine a bit of base running as you would care to see. He started to run and he kept on running, sliding into the plate on his manly chest just ahead of the ball. There is nothing prettier in the game than to see a player take a long chance and get away with it, as Herzog certainly did.

Then the Giants were happy until the sixth, when the Cubs sent Benton to shelter and Lord Byron began to distribute his peregrative this way and that. Doyle was safe on Herzog's error, the ball, only mildly hit, rolling through him unmolested. Merkle fanned and Flack got a pass. Mann slapped a hit to centre, sending Doyle home and Flack pulled up at third. That was all for Benton for Thursday of this week. Wilson hit one of Middleton's slow ones to Fletcher, who threw Flack out at the plate.

Here's where the rumpus began. The Chicago players, including Mitchell, said that Flack was as safe as a child in its mother's arms. Byron said he wasn't. Mitchell claimed that McCarty tagged Flack on the neck when his feet were over the plate. Neck or no neck, feet or no feet, Byron said he was out. Flack showed him the place on the neck where he had been tagged out, but Byron wasn't a bit interested in necks at that time. He ordered Mitchell off the lot, and Mitchell had to go.

Benny Kauff almost tied the score in the last of the ninth when he whacked a terrific drive a few inches from the top of the right field barricade. Just a bit higher and it would have been a homer. As it was, Wolter played it off the wall and held it to a single.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,ss	4	0	1	2	1	Burns,lf	3	0	0	4	0
Wolter,rf	4	0	0	6	0	Herzog,2b	3	1	1	3	3
Doyle,2b	4	1	1	3	1	Robert'n,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	9	1	Kelly,rf	0	0	0	1	0
Flack,cf	3	1	1	0	0	Zimm'n,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Mann,lf	2	1	2	0	0	Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	0	4
Wilson,c	4	1	1	7	0	Kauff,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Deal,3b	3	0	1	1	2	Holke,1b	4	1	1	8	1
Douglas,p	3	0	0	1	2	McCarty,c	4	1	0	7	2
						a Kildu'f	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	7	27	10	Benton,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Middleton,p	1	0	0	0	0
						bLobert	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	3	4	27	13

a Ran for McCarty in ninth.
b Batted for Middleton in ninth.
Errors—Zeider, (2.) Doyle. Mann.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	4
New York	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	3

Two-base hits—Herzog, Deal. Three-base hit—Wilson. Stolen bases—Zeider, Holke, (2.) Burns, Wilson. Sacrifice hits—Mann, Benton. Sacrifice fly—Deal. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 3; Middleton, 1; Douglas, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 6 hits, 3 runs in 5 1-3 innings; Middleton, 1 and 1 in 3 2-3; Douglas, 1 run. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, 1, (Zeider); Douglas, 1, (Herzog.) Struck out—By Benton, 4; Douglas, 5. Time—2 hours 16 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 7; Columbus, 6.
Toledo, 6; Louisville, 3.
Minneapolis, 10; Milwaukee, 5.
St. Paul, 8; Kansas City, 6.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 6; Memphis, 2.
Mobile, 8; Nashville, 1.
Chattanooga, 8; New Orleans, 2.
Atlanta, 8; Little Rock, 0.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 4; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis, 9; Boston, 7.
Cincinnati, 19; Philadelphia, 9.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland, 2; New York, 0.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 1; Washington, 0. (Twelve innings.)
Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	19	10	.655
New York	17	10	.630
Chicago	23	14	.622
St. Louis	16	14	.533
Cincinnati	15	20	.429
Brooklyn	11	15	.423
Boston	9	16	.360
Pittsburgh	11	22	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston	20	10	.667
Chicago	24	13	.649
New York	17	11	.607
Cleveland	19	17	.528
St. Louis	15	20	.429
Washington	13	19	.406
Detroit	11	19	.367
Philadelphia	10	20	.333

Where They Play Today.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
St. Louis at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.

SUPERBAS BLANK PIRATES.

Hickman Slams a Homer with Two On as His Part in 6 to 0 Victory.

A lot of people interested in baseball, and particularly in the status of Your Uncle Wilbert Robinson's athletes in the early season race, have been looking forward expectantly to the coming to Ebbets Field of Jimmy Callahan and his outfit of Pittsburgh Pirates, counting upon them as a material aid to the champions of last year in their efforts to get out of the rut. The Callahan tribe came yesterday and when the details were gathered together along about dinner time it was found the Robins were resting easily on the big end of a 6 to 0 score.

Outside of the fact that it was the first time this season that Jeff Pfeffer, the star Robin twirler, has had his efforts crowned with shut-out significance, the work of Jimmy Hickman, who is ably filling the shoes left vacant by the incapacitation of Zack Wheat, stands out as the most essential feature of the Robin victory. Jimmy had an off day at his favorite vocation yesterday—he failed to break a single bat, although he did manage to send several of the willows sailing clear out to third base, after missing one of his lusty swings. But this failing off was made up for in another manner. He smashed a home-run drive just out of reach of King in left field, with two on in the third inning and put the Robins on their way to victory. This was his only contribution to the hit column of the day, but then who would expect a man to account for more than three runs in any one game.

As has been said before Big Jeff Pfeffer gave his first shut-out effort of the season. He was always master of the situation before him. His total allotment of hits to the Pirates was five, none of them dangerous and all of them well scattered. While he was performing the Robins afield were supporting him with airtight fielding, and at bat were accumulating a plentiful supply of hits, with their resultant runs. Their total for the day was ten, and seven of these, from which three runs were made, proved enough to cause Manager Callahan to chase Burleigh Grimes, who started the game on the mound, and replace him with Al Mamaux in the sixth inning. The latter got along swimmingly until the eighth frame, when three Robin hits manufactured another run.

The Robins delayed their scoring until the third session, when after Pfeffer had flied out to King, Johnston singled, stole second, and went to third on Daubert's single off Grimes's glove. Hickman then made his home-run wallop scoring both of them. In the fourth Mowrey started with a double to left and scored later on Pfeffer's sacrifice fly to King. Stengel started the fifth with a single and scored when Cutshaw tripled to centre. In the eighth the Robins got their last run, Cutshaw rapping a double to left and scoring later on Olson's single to centre. Miller later tripled to the fence in left centre, but never got any further than third.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,cf	5	1	1	1	0	Carey,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Daubert,1b	4	1	1	10	0	Bigbee,2b	3	0	1	1	6
Hickman,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Baird,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Stengel,rf	4	1	2	2	0	H'chman,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	2	0	3	Brief,1b	4	0	0	12	0
Mowrey,3b	4	0	1	1	3	King,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Olson,ss	4	0	1	2	3	Fischer,c	3	0	1	4	3
Miller,c	3	0	1	5	3	McC'thy,ss	3	0	0	0	2
Pfeffer,p	2	0	0	0	2	Grimes,p	2	0	2	1	1
						Mamaux,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	6	10	27	14	Total	30	0	5	24	14

Error—McCarthy.

Brooklyn	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	—6
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Fischer, Cutshaw, Mowrey. Three-base hits—Cutshaw, Miller. Home run—Hickman. Stolen bases—Johnston, Stengel. Sacrifice hit—Bigbee. Sacrifice fly—Pfeffer. Double play—Miller and Olson. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Base on balls—Off Mamaux, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Grimes, 7 hits, 5 runs in 5 innings; Mamaux, 3 and 1 in 3. Hit by pitcher—By Grimes, (Miller;) Pfeffer, (Carey.) Struck out—By Mamaux, 2; Pfeffer, 6. Time—1 hour 39 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

CARDINALS SPURT AT END.

Gather Four Runs in Ninth and Beat Boston Braves.

BOSTON, May 24.—St. Louis scored four runs in the ninth inning today and defeated Boston 9 to 7. The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Betzel,2b	5	0	1	2	1	Twombly,cf	3	0	0	0	0
J.Smith,cf	2	0	1	0	0	M'anville,ss	3	1	1	1	4
J.Miller,lb	5	1	2	10	0	Wilhoit,rf	5	1	1	0	0
Hornsby,ss	5	3	3	0	3	Magee,lf	5	3	4	4	0
Cruise,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Konetchy,1b	5	1	2	12	1
Long,lf	5	1	2	4	0	J.C.Smith,3b	4	1	1	0	0
Gonsales,c	4	1	1	5	1	Gowdy,c	4	0	1	7	0
F.Smith,3b	4	0	2	1	0	F'patrick,2b	4	0	1	0	5
Ames,p	3	0	0	0	3	Barnes,p	2	0	1	1	4
Meadows,p	1	0	0	0	0	Allen,p	1	0	0	0	1
Beschor,cf	1	1	0	1	0	bBailey	1	0	1	0	0
aSnyder	0	0	0	0	0	Regan,p	0	0	0	1	1
Stewart,rf	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	39	9	13	27	8	Total	37	7	13	*26	15

a Batted for Cruise in ninth.
b Batted for Barnes in seventh.
*Smith out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Ames, J. C. Smith, Gowdy, Fitzpatrick, (2.)

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	—9	
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	1	—7	

Two-base hits—Magee, Gowdy. Three-base hits—Hornsby, Long, F. Smith, Magee, (2,) Maranville. Home run—Cruise. Stolen base—Hornsby. Sacrifice hits—Ames, Gonsales, F. Smith, Maranville. Double play—Ames, Betzel, and J. Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Boston, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 3; Barnes, 2; Allen, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ames, 9 hits, 5 runs in 7 innings; Meadows, 4 and 2 in 2; Barnes, 9 and 4 in 7; Allen, 4 and 1 in 1 1-3; Regan, 0 and 0 in 2-3. Struck out—By Ames, 5; Meadows, 3; Barnes, 4; Allen, 2. Time—2 hours 22 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 7; Harrisburg, 4.
Elmira, 9; Wilkes-Barre, 7.
Utica, 7; Reading, 6.
Scranton, 12; Binghamton, 4.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 4; Hartford, 3.
Portland, 4; New London, 3.

YANKS FALL DOWN BEHIND CALDWELL

Ray Holds Indians to Two Runs, but Coveleskie Allows Two Less Than That.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, May 24.—Another shut-out, the second in succession, was the Yankees' portion here this afternoon in their first contest of the season with the Cleveland Indians. The home club got the verdict, 2 to 0, despite high-class pitching by Ray Caldwell, who might have gone through without being scored on over the regulation distance with an even break in the luck. The Yankees, however, were next to powerless before Stanley Coveleskie, and Caldwell again faced the necessity of pitching a shut-out ball in order to win.

Manager Donovan shook up his batting order before the game, but the change was of no avail in today's game. Tim Hendryx had fallen off with the ash while batting at the top of the list, so he was dropped to sixth place, following Pipp and Baker. High was unable to play this afternoon owing to a boil on his neck, and Lee Magee returned to the outfield and headed the batting order.

The Yankees had runners on the paths in every inning except the seventh and had nine left on bases. Not until the ninth, when Nunamaker delivered a pinch hit with two out and Peck on first, did Donovan's team get a runner beyond second base. Peck went from first to third on this hit, but Caldwell ended the game with a foul to O'Neill.

The best chance offered to the Yankees loomed up in the second inning when Hendryx, first hitter to face Coveleskie, got two bases on a high throw by Chapman. Graney then ran back to make a pretty catch of Peck's long drive, Walters struck out, and Caldwell was retired on a grounder to Evans.

Cleveland threatened in the first inning when Graney hit the first pitched ball against the right field screen for two bases. Chapman popped to Baker, Graney was caught trying to reach third while Speaker was at bat, and Iris fanned.

The first run of the game came in the fifth. Guisto hit to left centre for two bases after one Indian had been retired, Evans filed to Hendryx, and O'Neill hit a Texas Leaguer over Baker's head, scoring the big first baseman.

From this time until the eighth inning Caldwell had the Indians perfectly tame, and would have come through this inning safely but for a muffed pop foul by Baker. O'Neill scratched a single past Peck, reached second on Coveleskie's sacrifice, and took third on Graney's scratch hit past Maisel after Baker had dropped Graney's easy foul. Chapman's fly to Hendryx was just long enough to let O'Neill score from third base.

A bad throw by Maisel in today's game was his first error in twenty games. He had handled without a slip ninety-eight consecutive chances since Mogridge's no-hit game at Boston on April 24, one month ago today.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Magee,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Chapman,ss	3	0	0	3	1	Miller,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Speaker,cf	3	0	0	2	0	Maisel,2b	3	0	0	1	1
Roth,rf	4	0	0	3	0	Pipp,1b	3	0	0	8	1
Wyan'a,2b	3	0	0	4	3	Baker,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Guisto,1b	2	1	1	10	1	Hendryk,rf	3	0	0	4	0
Evans,3b	3	0	0	0	3	P'paugh,ss	4	0	1	2	1
O'Neill,c	3	1	2	5	1	Walters,c	3	0	0	8	4
Coveleskie,p	2	0	1	0	0	Caldwell,p	3	0	0	0	3
						aNuna'kar	1	0	1	0	0
Total	27	2	7	27	13	bRussell	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	0	4	24	8

a Batted for Walters in ninth.
b Ran for Nunamaker in ninth.
Errors—Chapman, Maisel, Baker.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Two-base hits—Graney, Guisto. Stolen base—Wambsgans. Sacrifice hit—Coveleskie. Sacrifice fly—Chapman. Double play—Pipp and Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cleveland, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 2; Coveleskie, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Caldwell, 7 hits, 2 runs, in 8 innings; Coveleskie, 4 and 0 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Caldwell, 1; Coveleskie, 3. Time—1 hour 42 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Moriarty.

RUTH WINS HIS OWN GAME.

Red Sox Pitcher Scores Deciding Run on Triple and Wild Pitch.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Ruth's triple, followed by Davenport's wild pitch in the seventh, enabled Boston to score the deciding run and win from St. Louis today, 4 to 3. The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	5	1	1	2	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Janvrin,2b	3	0	1	2	2	Austin,3b	3	1	1	2	0
Hoblitzel,1b	3	0	0	8	1	Rumler,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Jacobson,rf	4	0	2	3	0
Shorten,cf	4	1	1	4	1	Severeid,c	5	1	1	4	0
Gardner,3b	4	1	1	0	0	Marsans,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Scott,ss	4	0	1	5	3	Maranville,ss	3	0	1	1	3
Thomas,c	4	0	1	5	2	Johnson,2b	3	0	1	2	2
Ruth,p	1	1	1	1	4	Davenp't,p	2	0	0	0	1
						aHartley	1	0	1	0	0
						bShotton	0	0	0	0	0
						Plank,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	7	27	16	Total	30	3	8	27	9

a Batted for Davenport in eighth.
b Ran for Hartley in eighth.
Errors—Gardner, Lavan.

Boston	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—4	
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3	

Two-base hit—Severeid. Three-base hits—Hooper, Rumler, Ruth. Stolen base—Hoblitzell. Sacrifice hits—Ruth, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Janvrin. Double plays—Thomas and Scott; Scott and Hoblitzell. Left on bases—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 1; Davenport, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Ruth, 8 hits, 3 runs in 9 innings; Davenport, 6 and 4 in 8; Plank, 1 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Ruth, 5; Davenport, 2. Wild pitch—Davenport. Time—1 hour 53 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

REDS HEAP HITS AND RUNS.

Tally 19 Times While Phillies Put Together 9 Scores.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—In the biggest scoring game of the major league season to date, Cincinnati defeated Philadelphia today, 19 to 9.

Cincinnati drove Mayer and Oeschger off the rubber in the second inning, during which nine runs were made on seven hits, including a home run by Thorpe, two errors, and two stolen bases. The Reds also kept up their hitting after Fittery went in to pitch.

The score:

CINCINNATI (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	2	3	3	1	Paskert,cf	4	1	3	0	0
Kopf,ss	3	3	1	2	3	Bancroft,ss	2	0	0	1	2
Roush,cf	5	2	2	2	0	McC'f'n,ss	4	1	0	1	1
Neale,cf	1	0	1	0	0	Stock,3b	5	1	2	1	2
Chase,1b	6	3	3	10	0	Cravath,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Griffith,rf	5	2	2	2	0	Cooper,lf	3	1	0	6	0
Thorpe,lf	6	2	3	3	0	Luderus,1b	4	1	1	10	1
Wingo,c	5	1	1	4	0	Niehoff,2b	3	1	2	3	3
Clarke,c	3	1	2	4	1	Killifer,c	3	0	0	1	1
Shean,2b	6	2	0	1	6	Adams,c	4	1	2	3	4
Ring,p	6	1	1	0	1	Mayer,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	46	19	19	27	12	Fittery,p	3	1	0	0	1
						aByrne	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	40	9	12	27	22

a—Batted for Fittery in ninth.
Errors—Kopf, Paskert, Bancroft, Stock, Cravath, Niehoff (4.)

Cincinnati	1	0	2	1	4	0	0	2	0	—19	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	6	—9	

Two-base hits—Groh, Kopf, Griffith, (2.) Ring, Paskert, (2.) Stock, Niehoff, Adams. Three-base hits—Chase, Cravath—Home runs—Thorpe, Clarke. Stolen bases—Roush, Chase, Wingo, Thorpe, Paskert, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Kopf. Double play—Niehoff, Luderus, Stock, Adams, and Fittery. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 11. Bases on balls—Off Ring, 7; Fittery, 6. Struck out—By Fittery, 2; Ring, 5. Time—2 hours. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

Smith-Flynn Bout Called Off.

The ten-round bout between Gunboat Smith, the California heavyweight, and Jim Flynn, the veteran Pueblo heavyweight, which was scheduled to be held at the Clermont S. C. of Brooklyn last night, was called off on account of the illness of Flynn.

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BEAN BALL BANNED BY BASEBALL BODY

National Commission Rules That Pitchers Convicted of Its Use Shall Be Expelled.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Pitchers convicted of using the "bean ball," a highly dangerous ball thrown directly at a batter's head, will be expelled from organized baseball as a result of a ruling by the National Commission here today. The ruling was not alone directed to players in the major leagues, but to every member of clubs operating under the national agreement. The commission's ruling, as announced by Chairman August Herrmann, follows:

"It has come to the notice of the National Commission that certain pitchers are being charged with using the 'bean ball,' which charges, if true, would not only be a great detriment to the game but would result in most severe injuries to players and would be unsportsmanlike in the highest degree.

"The commission therefore serves notice that if a charge of this kind is presented to it at any time against any player, and after an examination the same is proved, it will result in the expulsion of the player or players so charged from the game."

Chairman Herrmann characterized the "bean ball" as brutal, and added that he could not force himself to believe that a pitcher would deliberately hurl a ball at a batter's head with the intention of injuring him. He declared that such a practice might result fatally. President Johnson of the American League had previously declared that a pitcher found guilty of using the ball deserved a jail sentence.

Herrmann asserted that no specific cases had enforced the ruling, but that general reports that certain pitchers were using the delivery resulted in it. Expulsion of a player for use of the illegal ball means that he cannot enter the employ of a club operating under the national agreement for at least five years, as a petition for reinstatement will not be considered in less time.

The commission made tentative plans to play Sunday games in six Eastern cities—New York, Brooklyn, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, and Pittsburgh—the receipts to be donated to the army and navy for war relief fund. The commission suggested that the money be given to a fund for soldiers' dependents. These games, if permission for them is given, will be regularly scheduled contests, one of the week-day games being advanced for the Sunday date. Chairman Herrmann estimated that $100,000 could be raised by six Sunday games.

The commission also arranged to stir up enthusiasm at all major league games on June 5, the date for army registration. Bands will be engaged for the occasion.

WHITE SOX WIN LONG GAME.

Make Lone Run of Battle with Senators in Twelfth.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Dumont's wild pitch in the twelfth enabled Chicago to shut out Washington today and win the second straight game 1 to 0.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	4	0	1	4	0	Judge,1b	5	0	2	11	0
Weaver,3b	4	0	2	1	2	Foster,3b	5	0	0	1	3
E. Collins,2b	5	0	0	5	1	Milan,cf	4	0	3	3	0
Jackson,lf	5	1	2	2	0	Rice,rf	5	0	2	1	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Shanks,lf	5	0	0	2	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	0	8	4	Morgan,2b	5	0	0	3	5
Risberg,ss	4	0	0	6	6	Henry,c	5	0	0	5	1
Schalk,c	4	0	0	6	4	Crane,ss	4	0	4	5	3
Russell,p	4	0	2	0	2	Dumont,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	38	1	8	36	15	Total	41	0	11	*24	14

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Weaver, Risberg.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	

Three-base hits—Judge, Russell. Stolen base—Weaver. Sacrifice hits—Milan, Shanks, Felsch. Double plays—Crane, Morgan, and Judge; (2,) Morgan, Crane, and Judge; Risberg, E. Collins, and Russell; Collins, Risberg, and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Washington, 7. First base on error—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dumont, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 11 hits, 0 runs in 12 innings; Dumont, 8 and 1 in 11 1-3. Struck out—By Russell, 6; Dumont, 2. Wild pitch—Dumont. Time—2 hours, 25 minutes. Umpires—McCormick, Nallin, and Connolly.

MACKS WIN LISTLESS FRAY.

Noyes Gives Nine Passes, but Tigers Fail to Profit and Lose, 3 to 2.

DETROIT, May 24.—Philadelphia defeated Detroit in a game marked by listless playing, 3 to 2, today. Noyes, although giving nine bases on balls, pitched well with the bases occupied. Detroit had fourteen men left on bases. The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	1	1	2	4	Bush,ss	5	0	2	1	2
Strunk,cf	2	1	0	4	0	Young,2b	3	0	0	3	2
Bodie,lf	3	1	2	1	0	Heilm'n,lb	4	0	1	12	0
Bates,3b	3	0	0	1	8	Cobb,rf	5	0	1	3	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	2	10	1	Veach,lf	4	1	1

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN
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ADVERTISEMENT.
Giants today with Chicago, 3:30 P. M., Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur *oftener* in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved. —Advt.

MEN OF HIGH PLACE DO HONOR TO CHOATE

Union League, of Which Ambassador Was 40 Years a Member, Holds Memorial Meeting.

DEPEW AND HUGHES SPEAK

High Praise for Fidelity to the Honor of America in the War That Cost Him His Life.

With Charles E. Hughes, Chauncey M. Depew, and other distinguished men as speakers, the Union League Club at a memorial meeting last night paid tribute to the late Joseph H. Choate, who had been a member of the club for forty years and who had served it for three years as President. Practically the entire membership of the club attended the meeting and there was frequent applause while Mr. Hughes, Mr. Depew, William D. Guthrie, Charles E. Rushmore, and other leaders at the Bar eulogized the late Ambassador's fidelity to the nation, his distinguished services at the Court of St. James's, his wit, his gentleness, and his patriotism.

In all the speeches reference was made to the loyalty with which Mr. Choate had exerted himself, despite his great age and failing strength, in the reception to the French and British War Commissions, but the applause was greatest when Chauncey M. Depew, himself 83 years old, related reminiscences of his long friendship with Mr. Choate, their experiences together on the platform, and in after-dinner speaking, his democracy while representing the United States in England, but, most important than any of these, his love of peace and his desire that the United States should do its part with honor in the present war against Germany.

"He was 85 years of age," said Mr. Depew, "but he was anxiously seeking where and how he might serve his country. When the Commissioners were sent from England and France, he saw his opportunity, grasped and fulfilled its duties, though they were far beyond his strength. The last five days of his life will form an inspiring chapter in American history. This venerable citizen, known and loved on both sides of the ocean, saw the great service he could perform in cementing the ties between the United States, France, and Great Britain so recently formed. And on that last Sunday he went with the representatives of Great Britain to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. He regarded that solemn service as a consecration of that alliance. There were angel voices mingled with those of the Cathedral choir, the great soul of Mr. Choate had been summoned and the gates of Heaven were ajar. Dying a few hours afterward, he said, 'This is the end.' The end, yes, of his earthly life only."

In discussing Mr. Choate's democratic methods, Mr. Depew caused his auditors to laugh, despite the solemnity of the occasion, by relating how Mr. Choate had broken all precedent at one of the State functions in London by casually introducing Mr. Depew to the Queen. He added that notwithstanding Mr. Choate's position in the present war, he had labored earnestly for international amity at The Hague conventions. But after the war had started he had been one of the first to recognize, Mr. Depew said, that Germany's ambition was first to crush England and France and then to despoil America.

"He was the first of our public men to preach preparedness and to insist upon our entrance into the war," said Mr. Depew.

From Mr. Hughes, the members of the club heard an eloquent portrayal of Mr. Choate's services to the State and nation before he retired from the practice of law to become Ambassador to Great Britain.

"It is a fascinating thing to think of the vast development which took place within the span of this man's life, of all of the great events of which he was the witness, of the extraordinary activities in which he played such a distinguished part. When Mr. Choate was born, Thomas Jefferson had been dead only six years. When Mr. Choate was born Jackson had not yet completed his first term as President of the United States. William L. Marcy was Governor of New York. Chief Justice Marshall and Justice Story still sat in the Supreme Court of the United States. Webster was at the height of his power in the United States Senate.

"The year 1870 marked the deepest depth of the degradation of New York, and Mr. Choate, with others of that day, men of the highest mental power, men of the greatest social influence, gave himself in the determined fight against the strongholds of iniquity and corruption in this town, and we owe him and those who fought with him what we now enjoy in New York in freedom, in purity, in efficiency in our city government."

Mr. Hughes said that whenever New York City needed a voice to speak for decency and honesty it always found a ready servant in Mr. Choate. He told of his services as a member of the commission of 1890 in proposing a revision of the State Constitution with respect to the organization of the courts and of the influence he exerted on the convention of 1894 that ultimately put into effect the reforms recommended by Mr. Choate.

"I recall now that it was Mr. Choate who proposed in the commission of 1890 the amendment to the effect that the Legislature might, within certain limitations, further restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals," said Mr. Hughes. "That provision was embodied in the Constitution of 1894, and that work, so well done, made it possible at this session of the Legislature to secure much-needed relief for the Court of Appeals and a better arrangement for our appellate jurisdiction.

"So it is that good work never fails of its fruit, and that we, in 1917, go back twenty-seven years to the motion of Mr. Choate in the commission of 1890 as the source of very important measure whose benefits, I believe, lawyers and litigants alike will share in the coming day."

Mr. Hughes said that Mr. Choate was not one of those who believed in destroying the work of the past, but that his was a constructive nature that believed in utilizing the wisdom and the experience of those who had labored before and of making that the foundation for further development.

"He was just as much of an American in London as he was in New York," said Mr. Hughes, "and he never failed on any public occasion where he addressed the people of Great Britain to show that sort of Americanism which they thoroughly respected.

"Would that we could have a legion of such Ambassadors. If we could look into the future and find this country represented abroad by such men as Mr. Choate, we could indeed count on the honor and prestige of the United States being maintained to the satisfaction of our people, and we could do quite as much to avoid the awful chance of war as we could by formal agreements and conventions."

Mr. Guthrie, in the course of another eloquent tribute to Mr. Choate, told of a small private gathering two days before the Ambassador's death, where Mr. Choate had talked with Mr. Balfour, the head of the British Commission, and others, and had expressed his ideas on immortality.

"Those who had the privilege of hearing this discussion must always regard the event as memorable and far more serious and significant than they imagined," said Mr. Guthrie. "Perhaps his lofty soul had a solemn premonition of the early summons to enjoy the supreme reward of his stanch faith in the God of his fathers, and that he then felt, contentedly and serenely, that he would soon, 'sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, approach his grave like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.'"

At the conclusion of the addresses these resolutions were read by Mr. Hughes:

Whereas, Joseph Hodges Choate, eminent in all his walks in life and pre-eminent in the hearts of his fellow citizens, entered into rest on May the fourteenth, 1917, in the eighty-fifth year of his age;

In this club, whose rolls have been long honored by his name, as a member since 1867, as President from 1878 to 1876, and as an honorary member since 1903, the death of Mr. Choate falls with a special severity and awakens deepest sympathy.

In this environment it would be a task superfluous to relate the vivid features of his long, triumphant life; to detail his vast successes, or to recount the numerous honors heaped upon him. The records of great universities on both sides of the sea, the annals of the American Bar, and the history of international diplomacy, each and all bear lasting testimony to his genius and well-deserved fame.

Of good New England stock, he came to give a vital definition to Longfellow's sententious estimate of the Puritan Captain Miles Standish:

"Great of heart, magnanimous, courtly, courageous."

When Mr. Choate's voice was raised in advocacy of the eternal principles of rectitude and patriotism, it verily portrayed the lines of Alexander Pope:

"Pour the full tide of eloquence along,
Serenely pure, and yet divinely strong."

To Mr. Choate was given the supreme blessing of arriving at the wisdom and distinction of age without revealing the penalties of his advanced years.

Never did he stand more gracefully or more majestically in the public eye than during those last days, when he filled a part exacting and conspicuous in the civic ceremonials of welcome to the Allied Commissioners of France and England, thus wielding fast the ties of brotherhood which his influence had been so potential in establishing.

Overshadowed by such a character and overawed by such a loss, the phrases of eulogium sound trite indeed, since on every hand we hear their repetition by countless voices giving expression to a universal sentiment. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Union League Club, in special meeting assembled, hereby place upon the records of the club this testimonial of our sabiding admiration, esteem and love for the exalted character and unmatched personality of our late fellow member, Joseph Hodges Choate.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered to the bereaved family in token of our profound sympathy.

The resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

BLIND PROPOSE MEMORIAL.

Sightless Who Had Known Mr. Choate's Interest Express Gratitude.

The following letter was received by THE NEW YORK TIMES last night:

"The undersigned blind women of the New York Association for the Blind have asked me to act as their spokesman in regard to starting a fund for a memorial for our beloved President, Joseph H. Choate. We all feel that Mr. Choate's death is a personal loss to each of us, for he was truly vitally interested in helping to bring light through work to the blind.

"The first time that Mr. Choate came to the Lighthouse it was my privilege to take dictation from him. He was then solving for us a very weighty problem and the letter was an important one. After the letter was finished Mr. Choate looked at the yards of dots and said in a puzzled way, 'What will you do with it now?' 'Wait and see,' was the reply. I read the letter back, and when I stopped Mr. Choate came over and gave me a couple of approving pats. I have treasured these pats always. That was really the beginning of his interest in us.

"It was a privilege to have known him as we all did here at the Lighthouse. The Blind Women's Club has voted $10 toward the memorial and the undersigned have each subscribed 50 cents for the fund.

"Sincerely yours,
"MARY E. KEATOR,
"for M. Agnes Stafford,
Dora Fichtel,
Helen Day,
Katherine Devlin,
Mary E. Keebler,
Theresa de Francis."

GOMPERS REBUFFS NEW PEACE SCHEME

Quick Refusal Sent to Dutch Proposal for Labor Congress to be Held at Stockholm.

IDEA THOUGHT TO BE GERMAN

State Department Won't Hamper Any Unofficial Delegates to Real Peace Conferences.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Another effort to get Americans to participate in peace parleys at Stockholm failed today when President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor declined an invitation to send delegates to a Stockholm trade union congress to discuss the claims of labor in connection with peace negotiations. The congress will meet simultaneously with the Socialist Peace Conference, on which the State Department put its stamp of disapproval by refusing passports to Americans expecting to participate, and by warning citizens that such participation would be in violation of law.

The Federation of Labor's invitation came in a cablegram from President Oudegeest of the Dutch Federation of Trade Unions. Mr. Gompers cabled this reply:

Long before the United States entered the war the American Federation of Labor proposed an international conference after the war and the time and place, where the representatives of each Government were to meet to determine the treaties and international relations. That proposition was rejected.

Now, after the United States is in the war, you propose a conference to be held at Stockholm at same time and place, when the so-called International Socialist Conference is to be held at Stockholm, and this proposition, too, without consultation with trade union centres of the United States and other countries.

There is no time by which American organized labor could select delegates to attend the Stockholm conference, June 8, and I cannot see how any good could come from our participation in such a congress at this time.

Federation of Labor officials believe the Dutch move is prompted by German interests, inasmuch as the head of the International Federation of Trade Unions, which directed the Dutch organization to arrange the conference, is Carl Legein, a German labor leader. No meetings of the International Federation have been held since the war began.

It was made plain by State Department officials today that it was not this Government's purpose to invoke the Logan act against persons attending conferences and conventions of an unofficial character, here or abroad, where peace in the abstract was to be discussed, and where the conference did not seek to interfere in the action of Governments as involved in the final terms of peace in the present war.

Passports will not be denied to persons going abroad to attend such conventions, but no passports will be issued to delegates to gatherings like the projected Socialist conference at Stockholm, some of the delegates to which have at least a quasi-official status conferred by Governments now hostile to the United States. Among these it is understood are the German and Austrian delegates, and chief among them is Scheidemann, who has been the storm centre of the German movement for peace. It is intimated that some of the Russian delegates may represent the Russian Provisional Government, although designated by the Socialist organization in Russia.

Word reached Washington last week that the Danish Socialist leader Boysbjorg, who had just returned to Denmark from Petrograd, had establisher a connection between the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd and the majority Socialists of Germany. Before going to Petrograd Bovbjorg conferred with the German Socialists, Scheidemann, Ebert, and Bauer. At the Russian capital he conferred with the Socialists and Workmen's Council with the result that the council took up the question of sending delegates to the conference at Stockholm.

From this and other confidential reports Washington officials have been more and more convinced that the idea of the Stockholm conference was entirely due to the German Government.

STOKES UPHOLDS LANSING.

Says We Could Not Pass Men Who Assailed Our War Policy.

J. G. Phelps Stokes, a prominent Socialist, upholds the State Department in withholding passports from Morris Hillquit, Algernon Lee, and Victor L. Berger, who sought to go to Stockholm to represent American Socialists at the conference there. In a statement issued by Mr. Stokes, he says:

"I do not see how a self-respecting Government could have done otherwise than refuse passports under the circumstances. These three men, with others, had in a very recent signed statement branded this Government's declaration of war a 'crime,' had in the same statement branded as 'rank hypocrisy' the President's statement as to the nature of the war, and had, in the same statement, pledged themselves and called upon the workers of the nation to 'support all mass movements' in opposition to the Government's plan for raising an army, and had called for 'continuous, active, and public opposition to the war' on behalf of the working class generally, and had urged an organized movement for 'concerted action' against it, and had urged the workers to 'refuse to support their Governments' in it.

"There is abundant reason for regarding the Stockholm Conference as an instrument which the German Government is seeking to use for purposes hostile to the purposes of the United States and its allies."

A statement defending Socialists against being pro-German was put forward yesterday by a group of men and women Socialists affiliated with universities in which it says:

"It is probably true that the sympathies of a very large majority of the Socialists may be found on the side of the Entente group; not on the side of the Central Powers. However, they realize that as Socialists, their chief mission is to foster the spirit of internationalism and brotherhood among the workers of the world."

Among the signers were G. B. L. Arner, Columbia; Jessie Ashley, New York University; Randolph S. Bourne, Columbia; Max Eastman, Williams; Freda Kirchway, Barnard; Herman Kobbe, Columbia; Caro Lloyd, Vassar; Darwin J. Meserole, New York University; Catherine Maltby Meserole, Vassar; Mary R. Sanford, Vassar; Helen Phelps Stokes, and James P. Warbasse, Columbia.

FAVOR AUTONOMY FOR ALL.

Bulgar Socialists Also Favor Restoring Conquered Lands.

STOCKHOLM, May 24, (via London.)—The restoration of Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania was demanded by the Bulgarian Socialist delegates in a conference with the Dutch and Scandinavian Committee. They also declared themselves in favor of a national reunion of Bulgarians as a step to give permanent tranquillity to the Balkans.

The Bulgarian delegates further asserted that the right to settle their own affairs should be extended to all peoples, such as the Armenians and Poles. They expressed the hope that the problem of Alsace-Lorraine would be settled on these lines. The convocation of a general Socialist conference was also advocated.

The Hungarian, Polish, and Bohemian delegates to the Socialist conference reached here today.

WANTS TRACKS UNCHANGED.

Woman's League Opposes Relocation in Central Park West.

The Woman's Municipal League, of which Mrs. Henry Bruere is President, has sent an open letter to Mayor Mitchel urging him to veto the Ottinger bill now before him for the relocation of the street railway tracks in Central Park West. The letter points out that present conditions on that thoroughfare, which are described as a menace to life, might be remedied by moving the present easterly tracks to the west of the present westerly tracks, and taking only three or four feet off of the park side of the street, thus leaving at least one row of trees and avoiding any future necessity for removing the park wall.

"To remove the present park wall," the letter states, "would entail a very serious expense to the city. The topography of the park is such that it would necessitate blasting of the rocks at the high points, and filling in the hollows at low points to insure a safe level. On the other hand, to abandon the wall entirely would create conditions similar to Morningside Park—i. e., pedestrians would tread out irregular paths and would make entrances at all sorts of places."

CONVICT PREACHER-FIREBUG

Barnet Klass Subject to Sentence of Forty Years.

Barnet Klass, soldier, strike breaker, and evangelist, was convicted of arson in the first degree last night after trial in General Sessions before Judge Wadhams. He faces a possible sentence of forty years.

Four fires within eight months constituted Klass's Manhattan record, according to Fire Marshal Brophy. The offense which brought about his conviction was setting fire to a large tenement house at 390 Madison Street last September. Klass took an apartment in the house and filled it with furniture bought on the installment plan. He said the blaze was accidental, but traces of kerosene were found in the apartment.

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in which to see the play of plays—The play that may rock the world.
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Be sure to see this Powerful Production and the Superb ADDED ATTRACTION, "The Cross-Eyed Submarine." Burlesquing "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea." Funniest 3-reel Comedy Ever Filmed.
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Passing Show OF 1917
Henry W. Savage: "The greatest show I ever saw. A credit to any country."
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CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY
Play with Music and Girls.
"Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.
Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50.
½ Rates to Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform.

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LAST 2 WEEKS this Season of MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE
in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

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Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w. & Wed., 2:20.
Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING. YOUTH. BEAUTY.—Herald.

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Matinee Tom'w. & Wed., 2:15.
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"The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

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39TH ST. THEA., Near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Tom'w. 2:30. LAST 3 TIMES
CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w. & Wed. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

326th Time!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Mats. Tom'w. Wed. & Thurs.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
Mats. Tom'w., Wed. & Thurs., 2:20. Evs. 8:20.
Thea., E. of B'way.

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MARY SHAW in IBSEN'S GHOSTS.
THIS WEEK ONLY
SPECIAL BILL OF COMEDY HITS WEEK MAY 28TH.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-morrow & Wed., 2:30.
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NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

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When Johnny Comes Marching Home
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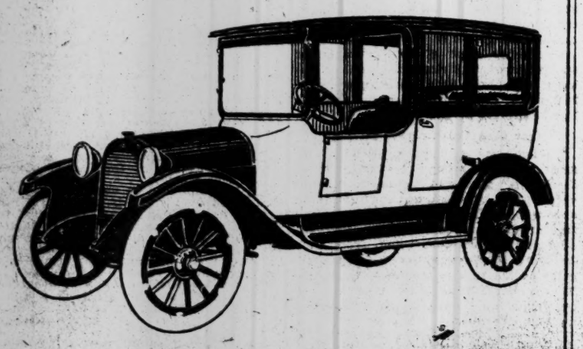

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1917.

BRAZIL IN THE WAR.

The President of Brazil, in his message to Congress, inspired by the sinking by a German submarine of the Brazilian steamer Tijuca, foreshadows action which "if adopted "will make still firmer the under- "standing that fortunately exists be- "tween Brazil and the United States." As the South American republic has already severed all diplomatic and commercial relations with Germany, any further action will lead to a state of war. The tone of the Brazilian press indicates that war is imminent. The Foreign Minister has declared officially that Germany has already forced Brazil into a state of war. President BRAZ in his message dwells on the fact that the wealth and population of this great continent are concentrated mostly on the seacoasts. Co-operation for mutual protection is, therefore, essential when a strong European Power threatens the freedom of the whole world.

The position of Brazil is the same as that of Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, Chile, and Peru, and the Central American countries. However strongly German influence may be exerted in any one of those countries, there is little doubt that all will soon be aligned with the United States for mutual protection. If interest now centres in Brazil, it is because the people of that country have been foremost among Latin Americans in protesting against German restrictions of commerce. Brazil has been the first to proclaim that American interests are identical.

President BRAZ, while pointing out that Congress and not the Government must declare war, urges consideration of the fact "that one of the "belligerents is an integral part of "the American continent"; and he says, "To that belligerent we are "united by a traditional friendship "and the same political thought for "the defense of vital interests and "the principles accepted in interna- "tional law." Friendship for the United States is traditional with all the republics of the western continent, in spite of certain misunderstandings which are in the way of being removed and should not in any case bar mutual action. Germany is actually making war on all America.

PREMIER WU.

For considerably more than a year, farseeing Chinese statesmen and friends of China have been eager for her entrance into the war. The financial and international benefits of such a course are evident. An increase of custom duties, now limited by treaties with the Powers to 5 per cent. ad valorem, would be permitted. China has been largely dependent, since the revolution, on foreign loans. The war has interfered with the negotiation of such loans. It has been reported from Peking that some of the Powers would release the Chinese Government from paying the annual indemnities for which the customs are pledged. This would be only a temporary, and is at least a doubtful, advantage. The great opportunity, one naturally objected to by Japan, at least for a time, is a Chinese place at the peace conference, where China can defend her own interests and avoid a position, somewhat forced upon her since the Japanese campaign in Shantung, of vassalage to Japan.

Information from the Far East is so sporadic, confused, pro- or anti-Chinese and Japanese, that only a trained observer, on the spot, and free of bias—if that paragon exists—is justified in emitting an opinion. We do know that diplomatic relations with Germany were broken off. More or less romantic stories about American participation in bringing about that breach may be taken for what they are worth. And we do know that there has been long reluctance in Parliament to proceed to a declaration of war; that the wonted dissonance between the South and the North, the "old republicans," as JOHN RANDOLPH would say, and the military magnates, has gone on; that mob demonstrations against the dilatory and unwarlike Parliament have been staged by those magnates. We know also that, in seal for the spoils of office, the parliamentarians of the young republic are not behind their Western brethren. And we know that the Prime Minister, TUAN CHI-JUI, a persistent opponent of war with Germany, has just been dismissed by President LI YUAN-HUNG, and our old friend, Dr. WU TING-FANG, has been asked to form a new Cabinet.

Dr. Wu, "the Franklin of the Chinese Revolution," is known and trusted in the United States. His shrewdness, his diplomatic skill, his knowledge of parliamentary institutions, and his moderation have been of great service to his country in the last six years. Of course it is China and not the allied cause that would be helped by the coming of China into the war. The Chinese Army does not amount to much, nor would it be used in the West. As laborers in Russia, France, or elsewhere, the Chinese are doing good service to the Allies now.

A COMMENDABLE VETO.

The Mayor's veto of the bill separating the Rockaway peninsula from the rest of New York City was inevitable. The proposed secession was not justified by reason or expediency. The Rockaways would gain nothing by separation. The people of all the boroughs, including Queens, of which the seashore settlements are a part, would lose a great deal. Greater New York has been heavily taxed to pave the streets and boulevards of the peninsula, to police it, to provide it with protection from fires, and to extend to it the free school system of the metropolis. Many other important improvements are under way. Undoubtedly the Rockaway people have been compelled to pay higher taxes since they became citizens of Greater New York. But if the secessionists' plan had succeeded either their taxes would have been made still larger or they would have lost the benefits they now enjoy. The spirit behind the separation bill was reactionary. The folks who supported it would have viewed the prospect of bad paving, ill-managed schools, and inadequate police and fire service with satisfaction. They are willing to return to the old Rockaway methods.

As Mayor MITCHEL says, this city could never consent to a dual control of Jamaica Bay. It is already committed to improvements of large importance which would fall under the proposed new Rockaway jurisdiction. The city would not be justified in surrendering its jurisdiction of miles of sea front. It would lose $1,130,000 yearly in land taxes and other revenues. Its constitutional debt limit would be decreased by more than $5,000,000. What is more, no farseeing, well-informed resident of the district favored the bill. It is out of the way now for another year at least, and we doubt if its supporters will have the effrontery to bring it up again.

A TAX ON INTELLIGENCE.

Recognizing the educational value of the newspaper and the close relation of publicity to democracy, Congress lowered the postal rate. With the cheapening of postage, the invention of the linotype, and the making of paper from wood pulp, the newspaper maker lowered the price of his paper to the reader. These reductions were great, but newspaper makers were not content simply to pass them on to the public at par. They saw the possibilities of reaching a wider public, and the idea of universality of circulation appealed to them. What with this inspiration and the effect of competition among themselves, they abandoned the old five-cent price and developed the daily newspaper at 2 cents and 1 cent. When the movement for cheapness gained headway it kept on to the point where the reader often got his newspaper for less than white paper cost. The result has been to put the newspaper into practically every American family—an excellent newspaper, a complete newspaper carrying the news of the world.

It is doubtful if, even in this age of cheapness and ingenuity, any other product, price considered, equals the good newspaper at 1 cent.

The product from these conditions has entered into the very structure of our American democracy, and what the Congress has to consider is not the prosperity or welfare of the newspapers and their owners. Their injury or destruction would not be a matter of vital importance, provided only that the system of publicity, the system which has come to be the mainstay of popular enlightenment and education, remained intact and could be kept in operation.

The great increases in cost of production, especially print paper, were already burdening the cheap newspaper, menacing its existence. It has already caused many one-cent papers to increase their price to two. If war cut down advertising as in Europe, a still greater charge would have to be put on the reader.

It is doubtful if Congress understands the nature and state of the publishing business. Congressmen are apt to judge it by its most prosperous members. They are quick to catch the idea of vested wealth, monopoly, &c. As a matter of fact, it is doubtful if newspaper publishing as a whole is commercially profitable. Men are drawn into newspapers for reasons other than profit. It is an exciting and tempting work. It is, therefore, a mistake on the part of Congress to treat newspapers as a big business interest, proper material for fat frying. The effect of such a policy will be, in return for a revenue relatively negligible, to break down or injure newspaper publishing, and what, of course, is the vital matter, to deprive the American people of the full amount of daily literature to which they have become accustomed.

There are newspapers which will probably not be affected. The strong may even get stronger with the weeding out of the weak and the elimination of competition. It is doubtful if more than 50 per cent. of the daily newspapers are able to stand the combined effect of threatened increased costs of paper, postage, &c. They will have to go, and their disappearance will lead inevitably to higher prices. Profit will be sought in the opposite direction from large circulation through cheap subscription price, in which direction development has been strongly tending, to the great advantage of the public.

The penalties provided in the proposed zone system will bear only on the newspapers. They can be avoided by periodicals and magazines which can ship by freight to distribution centres. The newspapers are obliged to use more rapid means of shipping or else cease to be newspapers by the time they reach their destination.

The zone rate will not affect any but the large newspapers, a comparatively small number, for only such circulate beyond their own or an adjoining zone. They could and would pass the extra cost of postage on to the readers. Some could afford it; others could not, and these would have to give up their papers. The metropolitan papers are the prime collectors of the world's news. Those published in the interior usually receive a summary, but cannot afford to collect news originally, and many of them cannot pay telegraph tolls from great news centres.

Now the metropolitan paper is looked to for full information by the teacher, the minister, the merchant, the banker—people who want full reports of great events in the world. These are the leaders of thought in the small community, men who ought to be well informed. It is through them that the process of diffusing knowledge of current affairs is completed and the country welded into a whole. The newspaper that contains all the news of the world in this way becomes the intellectual exchange for the people of the various sections of the common country. Narrowness, provincialism, prejudice, sectionalism are real dangers in a democracy, and are best combated by the telegraph, mail, and printing press, bringing knowledge of what the world is doing day by day and their message of good understanding.

It is precisely that influence which is most needed in our country today. We are diversified, we spring from different backgrounds, we speak many languages, we are separated by vast spaces. The chief problem of the war has been, perhaps still is, our nationalization—unity of thought and purpose, unity of sentiment and impulse. If we can be one people all over we can win the war against the foe without and against the disintegrating forces within.

Relatively to its power and its value to the public, the newspaper business has small property value. The taxation which raises a comparative pittance in the war revenues cripples the newspaper business and reacts widely on the public. Congress ought not to impose an increased tax, aimed at newspapers but working out at last as a tax on intelligence. In so far as it will increase present burdens on the newspapers it is inopportune, for it comes at a time when the responsibilities and expenses of publishing the news and sustaining interest in the war are greatly increased. In war times the public service duties of the newspaper are much augmented. It is called on every day to carry matters of the widest public interest, and frequently emanating from the National Government in its various departments. The performance of such duties makes necessary larger papers and increased expense, but newspapers perform these duties cheerfully as a part of the day's work.

The newspapers are not asking any favors. The cheap postage rates have not been a losing transaction for the Government, aside from the consideration of educational benefit which led to the original legislation. Nor do the newspapers make any plea to avoid taxation. They will pay their tax on income and excess profits if any. But this whole question is very much larger than one of justice for the newspapers. It should be considered, and settled, in accordance with the interest of the public as determined by intelligent examination.

DIVERSIONS OF THE TURK.

"Here and there excesses took place," said the German account of the little diversions of the Turks among the Jews of the Jaffa region in Palestine. The account sent to Jewish bodies in the United States by the British Ambassador at Washington, who received it from the London Foreign Office, shows the Turks driving the Jews out of Jaffa during the Passover, sacking houses, robbing. "Jews resisting pillagers were hanged." Thousands "are wandering helplessly on the roads and starving."

The old story, the Turk exhibiting his invariable spirit. For centuries he has been doing this sort of thing to all the races under his government. In our own time, forty-odd years ago, Mr. GLADSTONE made the "Bulgarian atrocities," or "massacres," conspicuous. They were not really so. They were part of the Ottoman routine and system of discipline. In the '90s, in the first decade of the twentieth century, in this war, he has simply overdone time and time again his habitual treatment of the Armenians.

A month after a brilliant chapter of Armenian wholesale murders in 1896, the Kaiser sent a portrait of himself and his family to his beloved, congenial, and saintly friend, ABDUL HAMID II.

"The expulsion from Europe of the "Ottoman Empire, which has proved "itself so radically alien to civilization," was demanded by the Allies last December. It is not enough. The Turk must not be allowed to practice his trade in Asia. Protectorates must be established there. The Turk, and his brother philanthropist, the Kurd, must be made to behave.

THE SHIPPERS' CASE.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is hearing CLIFFORD THORNE all over again, as though he had not already sufficiently discredited himself and the Commission. His reappearance is useful, not for any novelty of his argument, but for his disclosure unawares of what the railways have had to contend with in the service of the public. Mr. THORNE calls attention to the many things which the railways are now doing for the better service of the public, and seems unconscious that the reason they did not do them before was that they were punished by law for such conspiracies as are now condoned. Mr. THORNE also calls attention to the heinous wealth of the railways which is not invested in their plant. Here again he seems unconscious that the railways' investments in connecting carriers' shares was the railways' life preserver against laws which would have enabled their competitors to steal their business.

Mr. THORNE wearisomely reiterates that the railways are so rich that they ought rather to reduce than to raise rates. His facts are not right, and would not be convincing if they were right. It is idle to compare the conditions of the railways at one time with their condition at another time, and to ignore the comparison of the attractions offered to owners of capital by railways and other forms of investment. It is nothing to Mr. THORNE that the June dividends by industrials increased by twenty millions over last year, while the railways increased less than two. Thirty-seven industrials improved their dividend record by large figures. Two railways, unrecognizable to general readers, made small additions to their payments to shareholders. Which class of capital will get fresh funds? What wonder can there be that Senator HOKE SMITH is proposing to assist the railways with $100,000,000 of public funds to buy a few cars for the humbled railways? The railways need a billion or two, and could get it without difficulty to themselves or undue burden upon those whom they serve, if they were not forbidden by officials whom the general public leaves undisturbed in their idea that they have a mandate to do as they are doing.

VOTES FOR ENGLISH WOMEN.

Since the Franchise Reform bill has passed the House of Commons on its second reading, by a vote of 329 to 40, it may be considered as actually enacted. To this country the interest in it will be limited to the granting of the franchise to women. Most of the ten days' debate was devoted to that subject.

Though the bill adds 6,000,000 women to the voters of England, it is not by any means a complete equal suffrage measure. Under it no woman can vote until she is 30 years of age, and the women who are enfranchised are limited to university electors, local government electors, and the wives of voters. The last class is the largest, constituting 5,200,000 of the 6,000,000. Suffragists on this side of the water, more Pankhurstian than the Pankhursts, have waxed belligerent over the limitation, declaring that it is a mere compromise and leaves the whole question still to be fought out. Technically that is true, but the suffragists in England are very well satisfied, because, as Mr. LLOYD GEORGE told their representatives, once these three classes are enfranchised, the extension of suffrage to women in general is only a question of time. The age limit was adopted because the bill could not have been passed without it. The reason for the apparent discrimination against women in the matter of age seems to be that, with the destruction of male voters now going on at the front, the women would vastly preponderate at the polls if they, like the men, were allowed to vote at the age of 21, and it is thought safer to give time for the equalization of the sexes numerically.

In view of the limitations, it may be said that what England has come to accept is not yet the principle of complete equality of suffrage, but the principle that women have the right to vote and shall have it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Can These Be the Mothers of America?

One would like to think incredible the charge made yesterday by an official of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. stationed at Newport against some of the parents and other relatives of the young recruits now gathered there for training. What he said was that in many—in all too many—cases the letters which these boys are receiving from home, instead of showing appreciation of the fact that service of the country, even at the risk of life, is a privilege as well as a duty, instead of encouraging them with deserved praise for the readiness and courage with which they have answered the call to arms, and instead of inspiring a cheerful and manly endurance of incidental hardships in camp by exemplifying a like quality in bearing the griefs and apprehensions their departure necessarily causes to those left behind, these misguided persons fill their miserable epistles with whining lamentations and lugubrious prophecies.

This is not exactly treason, but it is the next thing to treason, for it dampens the spirits of the young recruits, robs them of the sustaining sense of high adventure that should be theirs, tends more or less to decrease their efficiency, and so gives "aid and comfort to the enemy" as truly as does the paid spy or the alien plotter.

Of course it is natural to sorrow over the absence of a son or brother, and natural to shrink from thought of the dangers he must encounter, but it is the part of common decency as well as of true patriotism to yield to these feelings, if at all, only when none can see or hear. To disclose them in letters to the young soldier is about the meanest and lowest form of selfishness that could be imagined.

The people whose hard task it is to remain at home have duties to perform as much as do the men at the front, and not the least of these duties is that of concealing their woes and manifesting that they, too, can make without weak wailings the sacrifices that war demands. Every writer of a letter of the sort described by our correspondent is a bad citizen who is doing what he or she can to increase the number of the nation's cowards and slackers.

A Timidity Highly in Character.

What is there about participation in the management of a public library that so often inspires those engaged in that estimable occupation with an apparently irresistible desire to declare certain books not suitable reading for certain people, and to deprive those people, if possible, of the privilege of exercising their own judgment in the matter? This tendency has been manifested by librarians innumerable times. Occasionally the attempted—or achieved—censorship is simply amusing, more often it is irritating, and now and then it comes pretty near to being maddening.

An illustration of the strange yearn to restrict as well as to guide and help the utilization of books was presented in one of the letters printed on this page yesterday. The writer of it expressed something between astonishment and indignation because a teacher of English in one of our public schools had directed a 14-year-old boy to get, read, and report on—on other days it would probably be called writing a composition about—one of the following plays: "Ghosts," by Ibsen; "The Living Corpse," by Tolstoy; "The Fugitive," by Galsworthy; "The War God," by Zangwill; "The Playboy of the Western World," by Synge; "The Blue Bird," by Maeterlinck; "The Weavers," by Hauptmann, and "Man and Superman," by Shaw.

Whatever else might be said of this list as pabulum for the youthful mind, there could be no true denial that both as literature and as "English" it is for the most part, if not all, to be commended as "literature," and the likelihood that any boy of 14 who could—and would—read it would be hurt by it is inappreciable, while the chance that he would be taught something worth while about the use of his own language is very considerable. The plays named hardly count among the world's recognized masterpieces—if they did they probably would be declared by librarians even more unsuitable for the reading of other than initiate and unspoilable persons like themselves—but they are all measurably out of the ordinary and the commonplace, and excuses for locking more than one or two of them away from anybody whomsoever are known only to those who may be described as censors by instinct and constitution.

It is interesting to note that the boy to whom the list had been given asked only one thing of the librarian—that she pick out for him the shortest play of the lot! A real boy, that, and his method of selection really does hint that his teacher is going a bit too fast.

Harvesting Starts in Season.

News of the encouraging, relieving sort is not so abundant, these days, that the beginning of the wheat harvest in America need be, or can be, passed over in silence. The hungry world will surely hear with satisfaction that the Texans have started their reapers to going, and that the crop, if not as good as it might be, is also a lot better than it might be.

As the weeks follow each other, one by one, the grain fields further and further north will turn from green to gold all the way up to not very sub-Arctic Canada, and we and our friends will be fed—if we and they are careful not to eat too much and not to waste anything.

Texas certainly deserves honorable mention for leading the procession, and the turn of the other States will come in due course. There's corn to come, too—another good creature not sufficiently appreciated as human food. Wheat is better, but not so much better that corn should be forgotten or avoided by searching dietitians in any land.

A 2,250,000 Circulation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Up to the Russian revolution the official newspaper of the Russian Government, the Government Messenger, had a circulation of about 25,000. At present time this paper is known under the name "The Messenger of the Provisional Government," and its circulation reaches 2,250,000, a circulation never achieved before by any newspaper in the world. This more than anything else shows what liberty means for Russia.

IVAN OKUNTSOFF,
Editor of Russky Golos.

New York, May 23, 1917.

Getting Things Done.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reopening of Hell Gate has been talked over and over in Congress for probably ten years. Now, at the earnest suggestion of the War and Navy Departments, this most needed improvement is being put through forthwith. I would be glad to have some of your readers enlighten me on the necessity and value of Congress. Personally I think an indefinite holiday for the members would be a great advantage in this critical time. V. E. MEERT.

New York, May 22, 1917.

"A Reply to England."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly allow me to state publicly that my poem, "A Reply to England," in this morning's TIMES was written some years before the present war, though not published. Some of the allusions are not appropriate to this time, though I considered that the poem as a whole was strikingly appropriate, and for that reason I submitted it to THE TIMES.

MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.
East Orange, N. J., May 21, 1917.

SINCLAIR ANSWERS HILLQUIT

Says the Latter's View Is Convenient for the Germans.

Pasadena, Cal., May 17, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am wondering if you will give me space for a brief reply to the letter of my good Comrade Morris Hillquit, which you published on May 9, on the subject of the aims of Russian and American Socialists. The concluding paragraph of the letter is as follows:

They ("the vast majority of the American Socialists") are watching the heroic struggles of the Russian proletariat for freedom and self-government with keen sympathy, and have sent them many messages of greeting and encouragement, but they have wisely refrained from attempting to influence their course. In a situation so grave and delicate as that which now confronts Russia the masses of the people must be allowed to work out their own salvation without unsolicited outside advice or interference.

My reason for commenting upon the above is that I am one of those to whom Comrade Hillquit has reference, since I have been doing the thing against which he protests. My comment is that his doctrine is an eminently convenient one for the Germans. The Germans, as we know, are sending hundreds of pro-German social-revolutionists into Russia, and of course they have unlimited millions to spend upon their propaganda, both openly and secretly. We are now reading in the papers of the half million dollars which they intrusted to one single agent in their efforts to tie up American munition factories. Knowing, as they do, that their last chance in this war lies in the undermining of Russia, we may be sure that they are doing everything which their marvelous efficiency can suggest. And in the meantime Comrade Hillquit proposes that we American Socialists who see clearly the peril, not merely to Russian Socialists, but to the freedom of all the world, shall sit quietly by and refrain from sending even so much as a telegram to our Russian comrades!

If it were true that all the Socialists of Russia were thoroughly trained scholars like Morris Hillquit, it might be unnecessary to offer them advice; but among them are millions of peasants and soldiers unable to read and write, and the task of persuading them to act wisely and sanely in this most terrible and bewildering crisis is one which may well call for the assistance of all the intelligence of the world's developing socialism. The suggestion to let them alone is, indeed, strange doctrine to hear from a man whose life has been devoted to preaching the idea that socialism is not a national but an international problem. It does not take a trained Socialist scholar at the present moment to see that the actions of the Russian Social Revolutionists affect every hour the fate and policy of the American people. Surely it is a new development that Socialists should be so very careful not to force their opinions upon people who do not want to hear them! Such has not been our reputation or our program in the past.

May it not be that the reason Comrade Hillquit is willing to sit back so complacently and let events in Russia take their course is because the course which they are taking is the one which he considers desirable; while, on the other hand, some of us, who consider that course extremely undesirable, are digging down into our pockets to pay for the cost of cabling manifestoes?

UPTON SINCLAIR.

HOMES OF THE BRAVE.

The West Leads in Ratio of Enlistments to Population.

New York, May 21, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is a statement of the percentage of enlistments to population which is interesting. Out of the first fifteen States, fourteen are Western and Pacific Coast States. Of the Eastern States, Pennsylvania, which ranks twelfth, is the only one in the first twenty. Missouri, ranking thirteenth, is the first Southern State, followed by Georgia, ranking sixteenth, and Texas, ranking eighteenth. Owing to the large negro population the basis used might be considered unfair to the South and may account for the poor showing of many of the Southern States. No excuse can be offered for the Eastern States, for, while it is true that militia regiments get a good many of the recruits, the same is true of Indiana and Illinois, which are near the top. New York might be excused on account of its cosmopolitan population, but that is an excuse we do not care to make.

Percentage of enlistments May 16, 1917, to total population census 1910:

	P. C.		P. C.
1. Nevada	.4580	26. Mass.	.0626
2. Oregon	.2230	27. New York	.0611
3. Utah	.2174	28. West Virginia	.0594
4. Indiana	.1875	29. Arizona	.0592
5. Idaho	.1389	30. Ohio	.0518
6. Illinois	.1300	31. Louisiana	.0499
7. Wyoming	.1278	32. Dist. of Col.	.0488
8. Michigan	.1260	33. Connecticut	.0473
9. Nebraska	.1171	34. Tennessee	.0458
10. Kansas	.1156	35. New Mexico	.0421
11. Iowa	.1027	36. Maine	.0380
12. Pennsylvania	.0999	37. Rhode Island	.0376
13. Missouri	.0988	38. Alabama	.0375
14. California	.0923	39. Wisconsin	.0367
15. S. Dakota	.0815	40. Virginia	.0335
16. Georgia	.0791	41. N. Dakota	.0364
17. Colorado	.0787	42. New Hamp.	.0330
18. Texas	.0767	43. Arkansas	.0326
19. Minnesota	.0748	44. Mississippi	.0308
20. Montana	.0745	45. S. Carolina	.0293
21. New Jersey	.0722	46. N. Carolina	.0281
22. Florida	.0706	47. Delaware	.0208
23. Washington	.0696	48. Vermont	.0118
24. Oklahoma	.0644	49. Maryland	.0117
25. Kentucky	.0632		

All in all, the figures tend to show that the heart of America is westward and the East is "full of dead men's bones."

HAY & MANN.

ENGLAND TO AMERICA.

Listen, O Daughter of the teeming West,
In billowy grain-fields drest,
Fertile and fresh, and fair,
Buoyant and free from care,
Smiled at by skies of blue,
By amorous waves caressed—
I watch you, by a Mother's fears oppressed.

Youth laughs when elders prophesy of woe;
How should you know
The signs of storm in that fair-seeming sky—
What arrowy lightnings lie
Concealed in snowy clouds so bright, so high—
What whirlwind of disaster draweth nigh,
While yet you dream that Summer zephyrs blow?

Listen to me, your Mother! You are fair,
O Western daughter with the childlike eyes;
You know not evil when it comes in guise
Of friendship, as a snare;
But I, your Mother, tell you to beware;
Laugh not, but listen; O my Child, be wise!

Can I look on unmoved and see your fate?
We elder countries, one by one,
Laughed once, as rumor spun
Wild tales of Goth and Hun—
But now we laugh no more! Ah, ere it be too late,
Act! Act! No longer wait!
Lest your young veins should bleed, as mine have done—
Your house be left unto you desolate.

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

FOR A 1 PER CENT. TAX ON ALL MANUFACTURES.

The Revenue from This Is Estimated at $250,000,000, Which Is More Than Double the Tax on Special Industries.

New York, May 24, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We believe you will be interested in the proposal to substitute a general tax of 1 per cent. on all products manufactured in this country in place of the War Taxation bill passed by the House. We are, therefore, sending you a copy of a letter which we addressed to the Senators from New York and to members of the Senate Finance Committee.

WING & SON,
RICHARD D. WING.

[Inclosure.]

New York, May 24, 1917.

Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: In place of the unjust and discriminatory tax against certain industries under Section 900 of the War Taxation bill as passed by the House, we beg leave to urge the substitution of a modified form of tax which very probably has already suggested itself to the superior judgment and more careful consideration which it is the habit of the Senate to exercise in its deliberations and which would place the war burden with equal justice upon all manufacturers:

A tax of 1 per cent. on the value of all products manufactured in this country should bring in at least $250,000,000, since even in 1914 the value of all manufactures was reported at $24,241,333,000, which has unquestionably increased greatly since then. But as the estimated yield of Section 600 is figured at only $118,750,000, the proceeds of the 1 per cent. tax on all manufactured products would more than double this, which certainly would not be an objection in this time of the country's need and would also take the place of the amount to be derived from the discriminatory tax on newspapers and others.

With this moderate tax broadly distributed over all lines, industries will be conserved rather than crushed, as certain industries would be by the excessive 5 per cent. tax, so that they would no longer be available for a second levy or as continuous taxpayers through the duration of the war.

Nor would the 1 per cent. tax add appreciably to the burdens of people of moderate means, since a 1 per cent. tax could be easily borne by manufacturers in all lines and absorbed by them.

This would not discourage the enterprise, co-operation, and patriotism of manufacturers nor affect the livelihood of the employes engaged in manufacturing industries.

Does the South fear a 1 per cent. tax on its minor part in the cotton manufacturing industry after begging the North in 1914 to "buy a bale" and help it out of its dilemma—or has the South enough manufactures of any other kind that it need fear that it might pay its just share of a 1 per cent. tax if levied? Of course, we realize that we never heard of an automobile being manufactured in the South, and hardly a tire or tube—certainly not a piano further south than Baltimore, or any other of the larger items from which the major part of the 5 per cent. tax would be secured. Still, the South will be almost as tax free with the proposed 1 per cent. tax on all manufactured products, so need the Southern Representatives seek such a gross discrimination against Northern industry which will cheerfully bear more than its fair part of the burden anyway?

Even if impeachment of the people's representatives is not possible, it would appear that many Representatives have themselves notoriously impeached their own good faith and have failed to follow the high principles which should govern every legislator who rightly regards public office as a public trust and as any trustee should see that strict justice is done in every act to which he lends his approval. We have been unable to find a single argument or justification for the discrimination against our industry and others save the confession of the floor leader of the House that "we need the money" and the implied reason that the industries hit upon will prove "easy marks."

The piano industry will gladly do its share, and, if it is permitted, will take pride in doing more than its share at this critical time, but it is the sincere prediction of those best informed concerning its affairs that, as recent profits are probably not more than 7 or 8 per cent. even in the more successful firms, the 5 per cent. tax will be a crushing blow which cannot fail to force a considerable part of the industry either into bankruptcy or to suspend business.

* * *

Thus, we urge the substitute measure both as a principle of broad justice and as a correct public policy to conserve all industries at a time when their support is most needed both morally and financially. We trust you will lend your support and influence in favor of this or of any other just measure that may be substituted for the inequitable tax proposed. If it is possible for the musical industry to prosper in war times it will be abundantly taxed by the income, excess profits, freight tax, tax on light, power, &c., and the additional 10 per cent. tariff on imported materials. But in addition it will gladly pay any fairly distributed tax that may be required to meet any deficiency in the Government's income, but which it certainly cannot do if it is taxed into bankruptcy or out of existence, while other more favored industries go free. Yours sincerely,

WING & SON,
RICHARD D. WING.

RED CROSS ISSUES $100,000,000 CALL

War Council, Headed by H. P. Davison, Begins Greatest Campaign in Association's History.

FORTY CITIES REPRESENTED

"No Failure If Each Individual Does His Bit," Mr. Davison Tells Gathering at Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The greatest campaign the Red Cross ever has waged, designed to raise $100,000,000 to care for American soldiers who fight democracy's battle on the European fields, and to lend a helping hand to thousands in the districts already devastated by the war, was launched here today at a meeting of representatives of the larger cities of the country.

More than 100 men and women were present from forty cities, and the meeting was enthusiastic to a degree that indicated a strong belief in the willingness of Americans to contribute to the cause of mercy.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, announcing the amount to be raised, said it was certain that $100,000,000 would be required even to approach compliance with the most pressing needs.

"If each individual American contributes his 'bit,' there can be no failure," said Mr. Davison. "America will, we feel sure, again demonstrate her ability to handle a big task in a big way. That we may be able to perform this great task we shall appeal to the generosity and for the hearty co-operation of the whole American people."

Mr. Davison did not go into details of the plans for raising the money, but an intensive campaign will be undertaken under the leadership of some of the most prominent and active men and women in each community. Efforts will be made to obtain the co-operation and assistance of recognized leaders, who will devote their entire attention for a time to the work.

Many of the speeches today describing the suffering in France and Belgium under German rule brought tears to the eyes of the audience.

"Immediately our soldiers go into camp their dependent families will become a problem," said Mr. Davison. "Obviously, in a country the size of our own, the proper and practical way to distribute both the burdens and the benefits fairly and uniformly will be through the Government itself. This is especially fitting when voluntary contributions must meet such enormous requirements in other fields. There will undoubtedly arise a large number of special cases requiring additional or unusual assistance. Such assistance should be made systematic largely through local chapters of the Red Cross.

Our Men Can't Come Home.

"When our men go to France, we must not only prepare to take care of them when sick and wounded; another very serious problem will confront them and will confront us in our care and forethought on their behalf. Englishmen and Frenchmen, when, from time to time, they are relieved from their grim duties in the trenches, go home. The soldiers from other countries on the firing line cannot go home; there is no home to go to! They go to Paris. Many of them do not return from Paris as efficient soldiers as they were when they went there. Our American soldiers must have a home in France, somewhere to rest, somewhere to find a friendly atmosphere, somewhere for recreation and wholesome amusement. These men will be returning to this country some day. We want to make it certain that as many as possible return in health and strength, and not afflicted with disease from which our forethought might have protected them. The Red Cross must—and it alone can—become a real foster parent of our soldiers while they are in Europe. To perform that function well will require a large sum of money.

"The needs of France cannot but stir the heart of every American. Tuberculosis has become prevalent as a result of this trench war. And the disease is spreading. Here is a call not only to aid the brave and liberty-loving French people, but also to help make this afflicted country healthy for our own sons and brothers who are soon to be there in such great numbers.

"Some 1,500 towns and villages have been destroyed in France. In her devastated regions, men and women and children are homeless and suffering for the barest necessities of life. We ought at the earliest moment to provide these peoples with the simplest essentials to begin life anew. They need clothing, agricultural implements, domestic animals, especially horses and cows, seeds, fertilizers, tools, bedding, stoves, and the elementary materials with which to cover themselves by day and by night. Some idea can be formed of the amount involved in such an undertaking with the knowledge that Mr. Hoover, through his magnificent organization, has advanced for Governments and from private subscriptions $350,000,000 for relief in Belgium. If there were no thought of protection and provision for our own people in France, can we hesitate to generously provide from our plenty that we may show some appreciation of our everlasting debt to the people of our sister republic?

"We should do something and do it immediately to hearten afflicted Russia. On the Russian line of 1,000 miles there are only 6,000 ambulances, while on the French front of 400 miles there are 6,000 ambulances fully equipped. Behind the lines in Russia are millions of refugees from Poland, Lithuania, and Western Russia—driven from their homes by the German and Austrian armies, wandering from city to city, crowded into unfit habitations, huddled in stables, cellars, and outhouses, and dying from disease due to exposure and insufficient food.

"Russia needs our trained women to instruct hers in the art of nursing; she needs enormous quantities of the elementary articles necessary to relieve the very worst cases of pain and suffering. Probably nothing that could be done immediately will do more to win this war than to strengthen Russia. The opportunity and the duty here alone are almost without limit in extent. Our Red Cross is the one agency which can exert itself effectively in this terrible emergency.

"The foregoing are but the greater and more urgent needs of the moment. Other work of great magnitude must be done. Our Red Cross must maintain a supply service whereby all the contributions in kind which our people make can be efficiently distributed. We must organize comprehensive plans to keep the families and friends of our soldiers and sailors informed as to the wounded and missing.

"Indeed the duties and the opportunities which confront our Red Cross have no precedent in history and are not within human estimate today. The War Council, however, can make definite plan and budgets only to the extent to which it is supported by the generosity of the American people.

Desolation Wrought by Germans.

Ian Malcolm, Member of Parliament and of the visiting British War Commission, pictured the vast machinery that is behind the fighting lines to care for the wounded, and the desolation that reigns in the once thriving and populous communities where Germany has brought ruin. He said he did not doubt the success of the effort to raise the necessary money.

"It will depend," he said, "upon two conditions: First, that you are able to appeal to the spiritual side of your people as a great sentimental and can point out with irresistible force the sacred obligation that lies upon all who are not themselves risking their lives in the trenches to give generously and often in the great cause of relief of human suffering—so widespread, so poignant, so heartrending as it is today; and, second, that you are able to form in your own minds some picture of the physical havoc and desolation that have laid waste millions of the happiest homes, thousands

FUNERAL OF MR. CARY WILL BE HELD TODAY

Body of Editorial Writer for The Times Will Be Taken to Albany for Burial.

PRESS TRIBUTES TO HIM

Newspapers of the City Praise His Lifelong Efforts for National and Civic Betterment.

The funeral of Edward Cary, for nearly half a century a member of the editorial staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who died on Wednesday, will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock at his late home, 204 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. John Howard Melish, pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, at Montague and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, will read the service. The body will be taken from the home tomorrow morning to Albany for burial. It will be accompanied by relatives and friends, including George McAneny, representing THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Many messages of condolence were received yesterday by Mr. Cary's daughter, Miss Elisabeth Luther Cary.

Newspapers published these tributes to Mr. Cary:

The Evening Post.

"Mr. Edward Cary's work for nearly fifty years on THE TIMES was not of a sort to yield him notoriety—that he would have abhorred—but was a fine example of what can be done by bringing intelligence and sound ideas and high standards to the discussion of public questions in a daily newspaper. His service could not be nicely measured and set down in an efficiency table, but was subtly pervasive and sustained. He had a genius for friendship, and endeared himself as it is given to few men to do. The quiet heroism with which, during the last two years, he faced physical disability was a stirring thing for his friends to take note of—something like a trumpet call to human nature. It is hard to think of his genial and gentle spirit as gone."

The World.

"The death of Edward Cary in his seventy-seventh year deprives THE NEW YORK TIMES of an editorial writer whose services through a period of forty-six years have been invaluable to that newspaper as a political, moral and general asset. He came to THE TIMES when it was in the thick of its fight to overthrow the Tweed ring, and to know that from that day to the very end of his life his forceful pen was active in the support or condemnation of every public issue of the time is to measure the influence and weight of his editorial work. Few contemporary writers have had to deal with more history in the making or have contributed more to shape it. Mr. Cary's career exemplified that function of the editor with more ability or with greater scholarship than Edward Cary."

The Sun.

"Edward Cary of THE TIMES and William Conant Church of The Army and Navy Journal died on Wednesday, almost to the last engaged in the performance of the duties of the profession in which each of them had figured conspicuously and honorably for more than half a century.

"When there came to Joseph Hodges Choate the other day the end of a life notable in the same way for sustained activity, much was said of the remarkable length of his service. Colonel Church was admitted to the newspaper office in 1855, the very year of Mr. Choate's admission to the bar. The span of Colonel Church's professional activity—an activity certainly not less exacting and wearing than that of the great lawyer—covered also sixty-two years, nearly two full generations, as the measuring unit of mankind's duration is commonly reckoned. As is the case of Mr. Choate, it was a lifetime full of usefulness and distinguished public service, without a blemish on it.

"Mr. Cary was Colonel Church's junior by only four years. His record of newspaper work covers fifty-four years, forty-six of which were spent continuously with THE NEW YORK TIMES. The force, the variety, the eminent literary quality, the honest courage and the public value of Mr. Cary's writings long ago gave him rank as one of the great editorial writers of his time. He was so regarded generally by the profession in spite of the anonymity that attended his best efforts and his modest carelessness of personal fame in connection with his work for THE TIMES and the community. But the finest tribute, the crowning word of just praise, is that which our neighbor is able to say—and said so well yesterday—of Edward Cary as a man of character and as a friend."

The Brooklyn Eagle.

"Colonel William Conant Church, publisher of The New York Sun before the civil war began, and Edward Cary, forty-six years an editorial writer on THE NEW YORK TIMES, died on the same day. Church was 80 years old. Cary was 77. Both of the purest New England stock, both scholarly, both consistently conscientious, and each a potent force, within his own field, in making this country what it is today, they were widely different temperaments. It might almost be said that they were types, one of the personal, the other of the impersonal newspaper writer. Of course, Edward Cary did not make the policy of THE TIMES, of which his friend, Charles R. Miller, was editor under the ownership of George Jones, then under a syndicate, and then under Adolph S. Ochs. He was only a writer and a thinker. His name did not appear. His personality was unknown even to many men in his own craft. The generous appreciation of his colleagues, the high regard of his newspapers' owners, the frank acknowledgment of the force his brain had exerted in making a great organ of public sentiment, were his rewards. His career illustrates the fact that real power is not dependent on the limelight in America."

The Standard-Union.

"For more than half a century Mr. Cary was one of the foremost editorial workers of the country, devoting himself especially to questions of politics and finance, upon which he was regarded as a writer of much authority. His early career was as editor of The Brooklyn Union, the predecessor of The Standard-Union, from its founding in the civil war days in 1863, until 1870, when its ownership changed. He then joined the editorial staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with which he subsequently remained and contributed to in large degree."

The Boston Transcript.

"Once in a while the general public learns, through an obituary notice, what a long time it has been decidedly under the influence of a man of whom it has never heard. In such instances the man usually turns out to have been an editorial writer on a great newspaper. For years, sometimes for the space of a couple of generations, the public has been reading the leading articles of this man. From day to day it has been awaiting them, and to a great extent shaping its opinions, even its organized action upon them. But the public does not know the name of the man who has this interesting part in its guidance. It finds it out only when he dies.

A case in point is that of Edward Cary, for forty six years an editorial writer on THE NEW YORK TIMES who died in Brooklyn yesterday. He had been connected with THE TIMES since 1871, and throughout that time he was an influence for public honor, for better laws, for purer manners. He crusaded against the Tweed ring, against the free silver heresy, and for sound and lasting reforms. By blood and intellectuality he was a son of the New England Puritans, but with whatever there may have been of hypocrisy or moral arrogance in the Puritan nature quite gone out of him. His ideals were pure, his thought keen, his pen trenchant.

"Thorough' was his maxim. He moved, inspired, restrained the public. And the public knew him not. For that he did not care; his work was the thing he thought about; nor, for that matter, did he make a point of obscurity. It fell to his lot to take a personal part in many movements of public and social advancement. Without seeking preeminence, or yet avoiding it, he did his best, and that best was good. He was a link with a past which was less exclamatory than ours, perhaps, but there was no time when he did not look to the future."

Wolf-Finkelstone Wedding.

Miss Helen Finkelstone and Philip Wolf, an advertising man, were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Finkelstone, 1,301 Madison Avenue. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Lipkind. After an extended bridal journey the couple will reside in New York.

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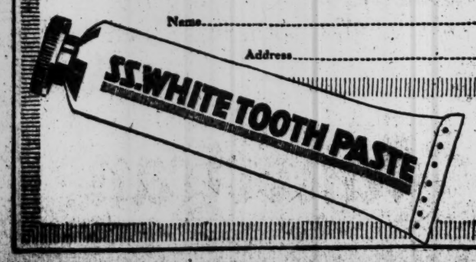

DR. HEMAN L. DOWD WEDS MISS RICHARD

Daughter of Mrs. A. Moore Richard Is a Bride in the Chapel of St. Thomas's.

SISTER IS ONLY ATTENDANT

Reception Held at the St. Regis—Bridegroom's Father Is Vice President of Equitable Trust Co.

The wedding of Dr. Heman Laurence Dowd, son of Colonel Heman Dowd and Mrs. Dowd of Orange, N. J., and Miss Alice Richard, a daughter of Mrs. A. Moore Richard, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, and the Rev. Dr. Richard Cragg of Huntington, L. I., an uncle of Dr. Dowd, performed the ceremony.

The bride, who walked with her father, Edwin A. Richard, who gave her in marriage, wore a gown of ivory-hued satin, heavily embroidered in pearls, trimmed with lace worn by her grandmother. The cloth of silver train had sprays of orange blossoms fastened to it, and her veil of Princess lace was held by a lace band with orange blossoms at the side, and a diadem effect of the lace over her forehead. She carried gardenias and orchids.

Miss Elvine Richard was her sister's only attendant. She wore a mauve chiffon frock, embroidered in silver, with a blue and mauve girdle, and a mauve tulle hat trimmed with pastel-tinted flowers, and carried mauve orchids.

Dr. Dowd's best man was Dr. Hugh Chaplin, and the ushers were Alexander T. Martin, Dr. John H. Carlisle, Dr. Kyle B. Steele, and Thomas Gillespie of Pittsburgh, Penn. Auguste Richard '20, who was to have been an usher, is in camp at Plattsburg. A small reception followed at the St. Regis.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kobbe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Doubleday, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Freilinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Whitewright Watson, Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Latham Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. C. Allen Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Walbridge S. Taft, and the Misses Priscilla Peabody, Mary Myers, and Hilda Holmes.

Dr. Dowd's father, Colonel Heman Dowd, is the Vice President of the Equitable Trust Company. Mrs. Dowd's father, Edwin A. Richard, for years was a member of the dry goods commission house of A. Casesi & Co. Dr. Dowd was graduated from Princeton in 1910 and was one of the college football team. In 1913 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has been an interne in St. Luke's Hospital and St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.

25 WEDDING ATTENDANTS.

Miss Estelle Mulqueen Weds John S. Reilly in Cathedral June 9.

Miss Estelle Mulqueen, a granddaughter of the late Thomas F. Gilroy, a former Mayor of New York, whose marriage to John S. Reilly is set for Saturday, June 9, at noon, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, will have nine attendants, and there are to be twenty-five attendants in all. Miss Madeleine Mulqueen, a sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and her other attendants are to be the Misses Ellen Reilly of Brockton, Mass., a sister of the bridegroom; Geraldine and Gertrude Nelson, Kathryn Agnew, Gertrude Schicke, Helen Rand, Dorothea Gilroy, and Mrs. James Butler, Jr.

Mr. Reilly is to have two best men, his brothers, Bernard E. Reilly and James A. Reilly, and fourteen ushers, most of whom are his fellow students at Yale or at school. They are Gilroy Mulqueen, a brother of the bride; Prescott Bush, Horace Pumpelly, Norman Thompson, Daniel A. Boyle, Edmund Butler, Irving Paris, 2d, H. Burnham Hand, Jr., Harry Legore, John Gibb, Dudley Rogers, Gerald Griffin, Thomas Cornell, and James Ryan.

The ceremony will be performed by Cardinal Farley, and the reception will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen, the bride's parents, 43 West 85th Street.

MISS GREENBAUM A BRIDE.

Justice's Daughter Weds Bennett Epstein—Honeymoon in Honolulu.

Miss Grace Greenbaum, elder daughter of Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum, and Bennett Epstein of this city were married at noon yesterday at the home of the bride, 2 East Ninety-fourth Street. The Rev. Maurice H. Harris of Temple Israel of Harlem and Justice Greenbaum officiated.

Only the immediate families were present, and the bridal pair were unattended. The bride wore a simple gown of white georgette crêpe.

Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Epstein left on their honeymoon. They will spend several months in Honolulu and return to New York to make their home by way of the Canadian Rockies.

Daughter to Mrs. Geo. W. H. Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. H. Allen of 340 Park Avenue and Cazenovia, N. Y., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter yesterday at the Hotel Plaza, where they have been staying. This is their third child. Mrs. Allen was formerly Miss Gretchen Brooks Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Stevens of Buffalo, N. Y.

WILL WED LIEUT. H. V. BAIL.

Miss Virginia Sutherland Engaged to Engineer in Reserve Corps.

Major and Mrs. J. H. Sutherland of Ithaca, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Virginia Sutherland, to Hamilton Vaughan Bail of this city, son of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Bail of Boston.

Miss Sutherland is a graduate of Wilson College, class of '12. Mr. Bail was graduated from Harvard in 1913, and is First Lieutenant of Engineers in the Officers' Reserve Corps. He belongs to the Harvard and Squadron A Clubs and the Society of Colonial Wars.

No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS GILBERT WEDS JUNE 2.

Plans for Her Marriage to Edwin N. Hickman in St. Thomas's Church.

Plans have been completed for the marriage of Miss Mary Frances Gilbert, daughter of Mrs. Riley Miles Gilbert of 563 Park Avenue, and Edwin Norman Hickman, which is to take place on June 2 in St. Thomas's Church.

Miss Anne Gilbert is to be her sister's maid of honor and the Misses Evelyn Scott and Lila Lancashire are to be the bridesmaids.

Mr. Hickman has chosen Harold Hochschild as his best man and the ushers will include Donald Cammann, Bertram Bosman, Munford Baker, and James McCosh Magie.

On Monday next Mr. Hickman will give his farewell bachelor dinner at the Yale Club and on Tuesday Mrs. Gilbert is to entertain with a dinner and theatre party for the bridal party.

Schroeder-Weaver Wedding June 20

Henry Schroeder of 20 East Sixty-sixth Street and Miss Annetta R. Weaver of Kew Gardens, L. I., will be married on June 20 in All Souls Unitarian Church, this city, with the subsequent reception at the Hotel St. Regis. A marriage license was issued to them yesterday in Long Island City.

The announcement of their engagement was made two months ago, at which time it first became known that Mr. Schroeder and his former wife had been divorced about a year previous. Miss Weaver is the daughter of George S. Weaver, formerly of Flushing.

Oscar Frommel, 'Potato King,' Dead.

Oscar Frommel, known as the "Potato King" of New York, died on Wednesday at his home, 832 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, in his fifty-ninth year. He is supposed to have made more than $1,000,000 in the last few years largely in potatoes. His first venture in life was selling magazines and newspapers on the trains of the Lackawanna Railroad.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS BERRY, 88 years old, Vice President of Berry Brothers, varnish manufacturers, died at his home in Detroit yesterday.

Mrs. ELLEN T. BANNON, widow of Thomas J. Bannon, a lawyer of Newburg, N. Y., died on Wednesday at her home, 336 Park Place, Brooklyn. She was born in Newburg sixty-seven years ago and is survived by four children.

JAMES P. RAPELYE, 67 years old, whose ancestors had been residents of the old town of Newtown for two centuries, died at Elmhurst, L. I., on Wednesday. He had been born in the house in which he died, and in early life was considered an expert in wool testing.

Mrs. AGNES E. TURNBULL, wife of George B. Turnbull, died at her home, 8 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 47 years. She was born in Albany, N. Y.

Mrs. ANNA M. SHELTON, who died at her home, 637 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, was formerly active in the work of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, and was the widow of George N. Shelton, long employed in the New York Post Office. She was 82 years old and had been a resident of Brooklyn for more than fifty years.

IRVING G. KETCHAM, in the hat business at 1,181 Broadway, and a son of the Colonel Henry Ketcham, a soldier in the civil war, is dead at his home, 227 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 61 years.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE E. CARPENTER, wife of Halsey K. Carpenter, died from heart disease on Wednesday at her home, 1,286 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, in her 63d year.

Mrs. ANASTASIA VIRGINIA LAFAYETTE HANLEN, who was born about the time Lafayette visited New York and was named after his wife, died at the home of her son in Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday in her 93d year. Mrs. Hanlen, who died forty-five years ago, was an old-time tobacconist of Manhattan.

Miss LYDIA A. EGINTON, for many years a teacher in Public School 15, Brooklyn, died from apoplexy on Wednesday at the home of her niece, in Cranford, N. J. Miss Eginton was born in Brooklyn and was a daughter of the late William Eginton, a contractor. She was one of the oldest members of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association.

GEORGE PLANDING, 70 years old, a retired shoe dealer and member of Purity Lodge, No. 337, F. and A. M., and Quasi Nightingale, No. 25, A. O. F., died on Wednesday at his home, 465 Nostrand Place, Richmond Hill.

HENRY W. BISHOP, for many years the proprietor of a mule market in Jersey City, died yesterday at his home in Jersey City, in his 78th ear.

WILLIAM HERRELL, civil engineer and retired silk manufacturer, died on Tuesday at his home in Park Ridge, N. J. He established several large silk mills in France. Two years ago he turned over his factories for use as hospitals and returned to this country.

DAVID A. TOWER, formerly Treasurer and Manager of the Tower Manufacturing & Novelty Co., died on Wednesday at his home, 151 West Fifty-ninth Street. He was born at Wilson, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1845.

FREDERICK A. WHITNEY, once a partner in the old firm of Garrett, Clark & Co, died suddenly Monday following an operation.

JAMES DIXON ROMAN, 58 years old, a member of Cord Meyer & Co., died yesterday at his home, 84 Plaza Street, Brooklyn.

HART TALCOTT, veteran City Marshal of Hartford, Conn., who had been elected many terms, died yesterday.

Mrs. MARY GREENWOOD VOORHEES, widow of Charles H. Voorhees, a member of the New York Stock Exchange who died in 1898, died yesterday at the Beresford, 1 West Eighty-first Street, in her eighty-seventh year. Mrs. Voorhees was a member of an old Boston family, the daughter of Clark Greenwood, a descendant of a revolutionary family. Mrs. Voorhees was a former member of St. Thomas's Church.

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GEORGE C. CLAUSEN, RICH BREWER, DIES

Former President of Park Board Expires at His Home in Portchester at 68 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 24.—Former Park Commissioner of New York George C. Clausen, one of the wealthiest and best-known German-American citizens in New York, died at his home in Ridge Street, Portchester, tonight, in his sixty-ninth year. He was Park Commissioner under Mayors Gilroy, Grant, and Van Wyck, being appointed to that office first by Mayor Gilroy. He was head of the surety and insurance firm of Clausen, Bayley & Kearney, and was a member of Henry Clausen & Sons, brewers.

He was born in this city on March 31, 1859, the son of Henry and Caroline Clausen. Having attended private schools here, he went to the Military Academy of Maryland, and then finished his education in Germany. He started early in the insurance business, but beyond that had devoted much attention to mining enterprises and contracting.

He was introduced to political life by Mayor Gilroy when he was appointed Tax Commissioner, but served in that office only four months, when he was made Park Commissioner.

Mr. Clausen was involved in the general charges against the Park Board, of which he was the President, in regard to the manner in which the $1,000,000 appropriation for the benefit of the laboring poor was spent. On the day Mayor Strong assumed office Mr. Clausen resigned.

QUEEN RANAVALONA DEAD.

Ex-Ruler of Madagascar Had Been Living in Exile 21 Years.

ALGIERS, May 24, (via Paris.)—Former Queen Ranavalona of Madagascar is dead at her home here.

Queen Ranavalona had been living in exile in Algiers since 1896, when she was deposed by the French following anti-Christian outbreaks in Madagascar. Queen Ranavalona succeeded an aunt of the same name as ruler of Madagascar in July, 1883. The island was at that time a French protectorate, but the native Government was abolished by the French military authorities after the uprising of 1898. It was during the French campaign in Madagascar that Marshal Joffre laid the foundations of his military reputation.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

SEFF—RUBIN.—Sarah Rubin to Ben Seff.

Married.

ALEXANDER—BALDWIN.—On May 22, 1917, at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, Long Island, by the Right Rev. Frederick Burgess and the Very Rev. Oscar F. Treder, Ruth, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Baldwin of Garden City and 405 Park Av., New York City, to Captain Roger Gordon Alexander, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, of Paris, Missouri.

DAVEY—WEBB.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Webb announce the marriage of their daughter Alberta V. to Otis Davey at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., Thursday evening, May 22.

HOLLENDER—JARMULOWSKY.—On May 24, 1917, Selly Jarmulowsky to Charles Hollender, by the Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson.

WOLF—FINKELSTONE.—On Thursday, May 24, 1917, by Rev. G. Lipkind, at the home of the bride's parents, Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Finkelstone, to Mr. Philip Wolf.

Died.

BANNON.—At her residence, 336 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday morning, May 23, 1917, Ellen T. Bannon, daughter of the late William and Ellen Cleary, and formerly of Newburg, N. Y. Solemn mass of requiem for the happy repose of her soul will be offered in the Church of St. Patrick, Newburg, N. Y., on Saturday, May 26, 1917, at 11 A. M. Interment in the family plot, at St. Patrick's Cemetery.

BELDING.—On Wednesday, May 23, 1917, Milo M. Belding, in his eighty-fifth year. Funeral service on Friday, the 25th inst.

BELDING.—Ye Olde Settlers' Association of Ye West Side, Office of the Secretary, 60 Wall Street, New York City: We announce with great sorrow the death of Milo M. Belding, and request the members of the association to attend the funeral services at 85th Av., New York City, on Friday, May 25, at 2 P. M.

JAMES P. RAPELYE, 67 years old, whose ancestors had been residents of the old town of Newtown for two centuries, died at Elmhurst, L. I., on Wednesday. He had been born in the house in which he died, and in early life was considered an expert in wool testing.

WARREN C. CRANE, President.
A. WALKER OTIS, Secretary.

BELDING.—The Broadway Association announces with deep regret the death of Milo M. Belding, a member of the association.

JEFFERSON D. M. THOMPSON, President.
E. W. ESTES, Executive Secretary.

BERINGER.—At her residence, 296 Central Park West, Mrs. Louise Beringer, widow of Maurice Beringer. Interment Friday, May 25.

BISHOP.—Henry White, suddenly, on Thursday, May 24, 1917, at his late residence, 44 Gifford Av., Jersey City, aged 77 years. Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BLOOMER.—Nellie Ketcham, beloved wife of Millard J., on Wednesday, May 23, in her 40th year. Funeral services at the family residence, 230 East 240th St., Woodlawn Heights, Friday evening, May 25, at 8:30 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Eldorado, Kan., Monday, May 21, 1917, of pneumonia, Charles Edward Brown, dearly loved son of William A. and Rebecca E. Brown of B'klyn and Greenport, L. I. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURNS.—May 24, 1917, Virginia M. Burns, widow of John Burns, mother of John M. Burns, 889 St. Nicholas Av. Interment Monday, May 28, Nashville, Tenn.

CANAVAN.—On May 23, 1917, in his eighty-second year, John, at the residence of his son, John P., 302 Benedict Av., Woodhaven, L. I. Mass of requiem at Church of St. Thomas, Benedict Av., on Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Relatives, friends, and members of General Shields-Cocoran Post No. 69, G. A. R., respectfully invited to attend.

CHURCH.—On May 23, 1917, at his residence, 51 Irving Place, New York City, William Conant Church, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Vols., in his 81st year. Funeral at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., at 10 o'clock on Saturday. Please omit flowers.

CHURCH.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York City.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of the society of the death on May 23, 1917, in New York City, of their late associate, William Conant Church, No. 1,188 on the roll.

DE WITT CLINTON FALLS, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

CHURCH.—The Directors of The Players announce with deep regret the death of their fellow-member, William C. Church on May 23, 1917. JOHN DREW, President. HUMPHREY TURNER NICHOLS, Secretary.

CLAUSEN.—George C., suddenly, on May 24, at his residence, Port Chester, N. Y. Notice of funeral later.

COTTONE.—Ola Destephano, died May 23, 1917. Remains will lie in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell's,) Broadway and 66th St., until Saturday forenoon, 8 o'clock. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st St., Saturday morning, 9:30.

DE PEU.—Suddenly, at Roosevelt Hospital, on May 23, Rev. John De Peu of Williamstown, Mass. Services at Williamstown.

DE WILDE.—On Tuesday, May 22, 1917, Andrew De Wilde, at his late residence, 134 East 170th St., Bronx, N. Y. C. Funeral services will be held at Grace P. E. Church, Vyse Av., near Tremont, West Farms, Friday, May 25, 8 P. M.

DE WILDE.—It is with regret that I announce the death of Worshipful Andrew De Wilde, Past Master, Guiding Star Lodge, No. 565, F. and A. M. Masonic services will be held at Grace P. E. Church, Vyse, near Tremont Av., West Farms, Friday, May 25, 8 P. M. Brethren will assemble in Parish House, 7:45 P. M.
WILLIAM T. LEAR, Master.
R. M. BACKUS, Secretary.

EGINTON.—Lydia A., daughter of the late William and Mary Eginton, on Wednesday, May 23. Funeral from her late residence, 801 Prospect St., Cranford, N. J., on Friday, May 25, at 1:15 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

EMMETT.—The Directors of The Players announce with deep regret the death of their fellow-member E. F. Emmett on May 14, 1917. JOHN DREW, President. HUMPHREY TURNER NICHOLS, Secretary.

FROMMEL.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, May 23, 1917, Oscar Frommel, aged 58 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hudson St., between 8th and 9th Sts., Hoboken, on Saturday morning, May 26, at 10 o'clock.

GAFNEY.—Cecelia, at the Apthorp, 2,211 Broadway, on Wednesday, May 23. Funeral from Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus Av. and 59th St., on Friday, May 25, at 9 o'clock. Interment private.

GERHARD.—Katherina. Services FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., (Campbell Building,) Sunday afternoon, 2:30.

HAND.—Peacefully, in his 83d year, Wednesday evening, May 23, at his residence, Scranton, Penn., Alfred Hand. Funeral service Saturday afternoon from his late residence.

HARRIS.—Suddenly, at Lakewood, N. J., May 22, 1917, Emily Harris. Funeral services at St. Mary's of the Lake, Lakewood, N. J., Friday, the 25th, at 9:30 A. M. Interment St. Mary's Cemetery.

HARRITT.—On May 23, 1917, beloved husband of Sarah Harrity, (nee Farrell.) Funeral from his late residence, 4,682 Park Av., on Saturday, May 26, 10 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marion Av., near Fordham Road. Interment St. Raymond's.

HEWITT.—At her late residence, 1,440 Crotona Park East, Eliza Jane Hewitt, wife of the late George Hewitt, Sr. Services Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

JACOBUS.—May 24, in her 54d year, Minna Jacobus, (nee Katz,) widow of Herman and beloved mother of Max Loewenstein, Sarah, Alexander, Theo. L., Hannah, Philip, and the late Moses, Joseph, and Emanuel. Funeral from Beach 87th St., Sprayview Av., Edgemere, L. I., Friday, May 25, at 2 P. M. Interment Union Fields, 3:15 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

JENKINS.—On Thursday, May 24, 1917, Sarah Elma, widow of Henry H. Jenkins, in her 74th year. Services at her late residence, 589 6th St., Brooklyn, Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Saturday, Greenwood Cemetery, at convenience of family.

KRAUSS.—On Wednesday, May 23, Katherine Stipp Krauss, in the 79th year of her age, at the residence of her daughter, Glenside, N. J. Funeral private. Interment at Evergreen.

KROHN.—On the 23d inst., Mamie Krohn, beloved sister of Dora Kotta. Funeral services Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 288 West 141st St. Interment private.

McCRYSTAL.—Sister Teresa Vincent, at the New York Foundling Hospital, on Wednesday, May 23. Funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The reverend clergy, city officials, members of the Advisory Board, Medical Board, and of the Ladies' Auxiliary and other friends of the institution are invited to attend. Interment private.

VINCENT.—Whereas, The Advisory Board of the New York Foundling Hospital has learned with profound regret and the deepest sorrow of the death of Sister Teresa Vincent, the Superior of the hospital and its Treasurer and Manager for many years; and,

Whereas, This board in meeting assembled wishes to express in permanent form its deepest appreciation of its loss and pay its sincere tribute to the life, the character, and the personal worth of this deceased Sister of Charity; be it unanimously

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Teresa Vincent the New York Foundling Hospital, Officers and Advisory Board of the City of New York, and all who are interested in the great, unique, and indispensable work of the hospital have suffered an irreparable loss.

Associated with Sister Irene of beloved memory and other devoted Sisters of Charity, Sister Teresa Vincent in 1869 founded the Foundling Hospital of the Sisters of Charity of the City of New York in a modest home in 12th St. for the purpose of receiving, caring for, and placing in permanent homes the foundling child.

From such simple and small beginnings the institution, under the inspiration of the great heart, the wise judgment, the spiritual power of Sister Teresa Vincent and her co-laborers, has grown and flourished, until today the New York Foundling Hospital receives and cares for several thousand children each year and places hundreds each year in permanent and happy homes throughout the length and breadth of the United States. No human estimate can value the accomplishments of the life which has passed. No human words can tell the story of a life of half a century devoted day after day to the saving of the bodies and souls of thousands of foundling children and thousands of unfortunate mothers to lives of usefulness, virtue, and religion. For fifty-seven years a Sister of Charity, for forty-eight years working unceasingly and devotedly for the New York Foundling Hospital, Sister Teresa Vincent had daily trod the path her Master trod.

Sister Teresa Vincent received and registered the first child that was left in the cradle, and during the period of her association with the hospital 66,430 children have passed under her observation. For these waifs she selected 20,000 foster parents and homes. Thousands during their lives have kept Sister Teresa Vincent in their minds, and in their prosperity have advised her of their success in their life work. Many men who have become eminent citizens and many women have remembered the impressions made upon them as children when in her care, sending to the good Sister accounts of themselves. Thousands of the unfortunates who came for shelter through her tenderness and advice have happily married. Her work was confidential, and secrets intrusted to her were held sacred. There are today many happy homes due to her work and charity. To the woman she has said, "Go and sin no more"; to the child she has said, "In the Master's name 'Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God.'"

Beyond this world is the result of her labors, beyond this world is her joy and her reward.

Resolved, That the Advisory Board of the New York Foundling Hospital place this simple and inadequate tribute of their affection and appreciation of the labor and work of Sister Teresa Vincent upon the minutes of the board and publish a copy thereof in the daily press.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, President.
BENJAMIN R. LUMMIS, Secretary.

VINCENT.—To the Ladies' Auxiliary: It is our sad duty to announce to the Ladies' Auxiliary of the New York Foundling Hospital the death of our beloved Sister Teresa Vincent, which occurred on May 23. Sister Teresa Vincent was a Sister of Charity fifty-seven years, and was cofoundress of the New York Foundling Hospital nearly forty-eight years ago, and for twenty-one years had been Sister Superioress of the institution, to the success of which she has given her life. The loss to the Hospital, the Sisters, the little foundlings, and to us, who have worked under her direction, is irreparable. The members of the Auxiliary are requested to attend the funeral in a body at the Cathedral on Saturday morning, May 26, at 10 o'clock.

MRS. JOSEPH M. SAMMIS, President.
ELISABETH FARRELLY, Secretary.

VINCENT.—On May 24, 1917, the Medical Board of the New York Foundling Hospital met to express their sense of loss in the death of Sister Teresa Vincent. They wish to record their recognition of her rare executive ability and their appreciation of her hearty co-operation during the past twenty-one years. The board resolved to attend the funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Saturday, May 26, at 10 A. M.

(Signed) JOHN J. REID, President.
By STANLEY BRADY, Secretary.

MAHNKEN.—On May 24, after a short illness, Henry, beloved husband of Anna R. Funeral services at his late residence, 508 East 167th St., Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

MARROW.—Moritz, died May 24, 1917, beloved father and husband, in his 53d year. Funeral from his late residence, 24 Lenox Av., at 10 A. M., May 25, 1917.

MARSHALL.—On Wednesday, May 23, 1917, at 49 East 73d St., Georgiana Lewis Marshall, daughter of the late William and Jerusha Lewis, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral private.

MAWSON.—The Directors of The Players announce with deep regret the death of their fellow-member, Edward R. Mawson, on May 21, 1917. JOHN DREW, President. HUMPHREY TURNER NICHOLS, Secretary.

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EDWARD M. SALOMON
174 William St.

Died.

MAYER.—Salomon, at Freeport, May 24, in his 87th year, father of Max, Moses, Henry, and Fred Mayer, Mrs. Dr. Hirsh, and Mrs. Benjamin Stearns. Funeral at Mount Hope Cemetery, (Cypress Hills,) Friday, May 25, at 3 P. M. Members of Zion Lodge No. 3, I. O. B. B., invited to attend.

MONEYPENNY.—Robert B., on Thursday, May 24, 1917, at Saranac Lake. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MONKS.—Suddenly at his residence, 241 West 138th St., in his eighty-fourth year, John, beloved husband of Mary Barter Monks. Funeral services at the Paulist Fathers Church, 60th St. and Columbus Av., on Saturday, May 26, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private. Boston papers please copy.

NATHAN.—After a lingering illness, Ida Nathan, beloved wife of the late Charles S. Nathan and the mother of Myron Jerome Nathan and Selma Blum, May 23, in her 61st year. Funeral services at her late residence, 986 St. Nicholas Av., on Friday, May 25, at 2 P. M.

OLCOTT.—Suddenly, at his residence, 42 West 12th St., May 23, 1917, James Olcott. Funeral services 253 East 44th St., Friday, May 25, at 2:30 P. M. Chicago papers please copy.

OLMSTED.—On Thursday, May 24, in her 83d year, Mary Olmsted, daughter of the late William and Ann (Travis) Olmsted. Funeral services at her late residence, 352 West 123d St., Saturday, May 26, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

RHOADS.—On Thursday, May 24, at her residence, 2,117 5th Av., Elizabeth, wife of the late George B. Rhoads and beloved mother of Mrs. Charles C. Hubbell, Mrs. Maxwell Hall Elliott, and Mrs. Richard Miller. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Puritans, 130th St. and 5th Av., on Saturday, Saturday, May 26, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

ROSE

INSIST RAILROADS NEED HIGHER RATES

Executives, Cross-Examined Before Commerce Board, Tell of Increased Costs.

ELLIOTT SUGGESTS PLANS

Favors a Scheme of Pooling Cars and Terminals if Necessary for Country's Defense.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Railroad executives from widely separated parts of the country appeared today, at the Interstate Commerce Commission hearings on the carriers' petition for a 15 per cent. advance in freight rates, and submitted to vigorous cross-examinations at the hands of counsel for shippers.

The shippers' representative inquired into the finances of the railroads, trying to get the executives to say that the emergency, which the railroads say exists, does not affect every line.

T. C. Powell, Vice President of the Queen & Crescent, in response to questioning, said that last week his company had declared a regular dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock and an extra dividend of 3½ per cent.

"You claim an emergency exists," said the questioner, "if that is so why have you seen fit further to deplete the funds of your road by declaring an extra dividend, and is the burden which has caused you to come before this commission not sufficient to have caused you to abandon that extra dividend?"

Mr. Powell said that the dividend was regarded by the Directors as a duty to the stockholders.

Coast Line's Increased Expenses.

Henry Walters, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Coast Line, was asked at the opening of his examination how much stock of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad his line controlled. He replied that it was more than 50 per cent. It was a fact, he said, that the increase in net revenue of the Atlantic Coast Line was greater during the first three months of this year than in the corresponding period of 1916, but additional expenses which the road must stand did not appear in the reports.

Mr. Walters added that while there was no doubt that the net revenues of the line would be larger this year than last, they would not be sufficient to meet the increased costs.

"Is that a prediction based upon probabilities?" he was asked.

"No," was the reply, "it is based principally upon contracts."

The witness said that the accumulated surplus of the Atlantic Coast Line was about $35,000,000, of which $20,000,000 was in cash, and of that sum $14,000,000 had been appropriated. He agreed with the examiner that the partial purpose of a surplus was to tide railroads over lean years and meet emergencies.

"In view of the fact that you control, through stock ownership, at least 51 per cent. of the stock of the Louisville & Nashville, would it not be practicable, in order to meet the existing situation, and in view of the fact that the Louisville & Nashville earned 19 per cent. last year, to have that line pay you more dividends?" Mr. Walters was asked.

"We have never undertaken to control the Louisville & Nashville," he replied.

Questioning then turned back to surplus, and Mr. Walters said that he considered that the Atlantic Coast Line was better situated than some of its neighbors.

"Then you think the emergency is on the other roads and not on yours?"

"It depends upon how long it will last," he replied.

Elliott Favors Pooling Cars.

Howard Elliott of the New Haven, who is a member of the Railroad War Board, told Clifford W. Thorne, representing shippers, who cross-examined him, that he favored some scheme of pooling cars and terminals, should it be necessary in the interest of national defense. He also believed that a Government agency should be created to tell the railroads just what was desired of them.

He was questioned at great length regarding a set of economy suggestions issued by the War Board. These proposed such economies as speeding up repairs on locomotives and cars, increasing the running time of locomotives, reducing boiler repairs, and more careful steaming.

Mr. Elliott said that he thought most of the changes suggested were practicable; that they were intended to result in increased efficiency of the railroads, and that up to a certain point they did not contemplate any additions to capital. He said that the War Board felt that if everything suggested could be done the capacity of the railroads would be greatly increased, but he did not believe all the things could be accomplished because of the human element entering into the operation of railroads.

Regarding traffic on the New Haven system, Mr. Elliott said that had more terminal facilities been available last year the road would have had a larger gross and net income. The Hell Gate bridge route, he said, would assist the railroads in handling freight at the New York terminal, and consequently would result in lessening congestion, which even now was decreasing each day.

Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Southern Pacific, was questioned first regarding the timber lands owned by the system. Mr. Thorne introduced figures which, he said, were compiled by the Government, showing that the Southern Pacific owns one-twentieth of all the privately-owned timber lands in the country. Mr. Kruttschnitt said that it was true that the Southern Pacific's return on its capital stock last year was slightly more than 12 per cent. and the greatest return in its history.

C. H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, another witness today, said that without the rate advance his road, and possibly others, could live, but he insisted that they would be unable properly to handle the needs of shippers. He added he believed it cheaper for shippers to pay an increased freight rate than to be handicapped by a lack of shipping facilities.

Mr. Markham read a statement to show increased operating expenses, fully $2,000,000 in excess of the increased revenue that might be obtained from an advance in freight rates.

The cross-examination of railroad executives will be concluded tomorrow.

Barnard Club Reception to Gerard.

The Barnard Club gave a reception to James W. Gerard and Mrs. Gerard in its clubrooms in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. Nearly 1,000 persons attended. Mr. Gerard made an address on the ideals of the ruling class in Germany, saying that Frederick the Great was still the inspiration of that class, and that, therefore, it was not surprising that German teachers and even ministers preached that war was not only a noble thing, but a necessity for every generation.

Want Sweaters for Sailors.

The New York Branch of the Navy League has received a hurry call for sleeveless sweaters for sailors from Washington, and women who can knit quickly are asked to put other work aside and respond to this demand. Any one who can knit a sleeveless sweater in a week is asked to call at 4 West Forty-ninth Street any day between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. for wool and needles. The Navy League has 2,000 pounds of wool on hand to meet the emergency. The garments are to fit out 2,500 marines, and must be ready on or before May 31.

Patriotic Tea by Anti-Suffragists.

Fraunces's Tavern, Broad and Pearl Streets, was the scene yesterday afternoon of a patriotic tea by the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Members of the Junior Anti-Suffrage League assisted in serving. War bread and war cake were served. Flowers were red, white, and blue. Part of the proceeds of the tea went to the Red Cross.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BEAVER.—Chase's 3-inch strips, squirrel quality, for cash. Chelsea 2768.

CLOAKS, Suits, Dresses and Skirts wanted. Telephone or write for appointment, Mr. I. Steinman of Steinman Bros., Chicago, Hotel Latham, 4 East 28th St. Madison Square 5470.

CLOAK manufacturers, what have you in cloaks and suits? Spot cash. 2307 Farragut.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber looking at coats and suits of the better grade. Call all day Friday and Saturday, 49-51 West 24th St., 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Open to buy better grade coats and suits for the Fall; 10th floor, 138 West 29th St.

COATS and SUITS.—Call between 10 and 12 with exclusive Fall styles only. 200 5th Av., Room 806.

COATS.—Open to buy 2,000 plush coats, for cash. Fourth floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobbers open for better line; call all week. Fifth floor, 118-120 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobber looking on better grade Fall coats. 131 West 28th, fourth floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at snappy styles in coats. 26 West 25th, 4th floor.

COATS.—Big Western jobber open for Spring coats, suits, and silk skirts. Farr. 4262.

CONTRACTOR, 40 machines, wants work on bathrobes or house dresses. Clement, 2,147 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

CORDUROY.—Wide wale whits; open for large quantity. Albert Skirt Co., 110-112 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Large jobber will place stock orders on crepe-de-chine, taffeta, and georgette dresses; samples daily; Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Prominent manufacturer looking at serge and silk dresses of the better kind for the Fall. Apply 11th floor, 38 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing order on serge and taffeta Fall dresses; also children's serge dresses for Fall. 147 West 25th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on silk and serge dresses. Call all week, 8th floor, 12 and 14 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Contractors on taffetas placing stock orders at once. S. F., top floor, 1,174 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash jobs of better class of wash dresses. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Boston jobber buying children's dresses and coats for Fall. 34 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses. 141 West 36th, fifteenth floor.

LINENES.—Will buy for cash white linenes and solid color chambrays. Badenes, 64 W. 23d.

POPLIN.—Whitman's or similar black and navy; open for quantity. Albert Skirt Co., 110-112 West 26th.

PLUSHES wanted in large quantities; will pay spot cash. Herzog's Cloak and Suit Co., 1,333 Broadway.

PLUSH.—Open to buy for cash. Salt's on H and H plushes. Farragut 2948.

PLUSH.—Salts or Peerless for cash, any quantity. Chelsea 2785.

RARITAN, kersey, or beaver, or similar, all shades, for cash. Chelsea 2763.

SERGES AND POPLINS, American Woolen Co Nos. Nos 00936 and 90610, only in Copen, tan, navy, and black Write giving price and discounts, Y 206 Times Annex.

SERGE.—Amoskeag, 7014, 7301, 4301. Spring 1350.

SILKS.—Part pieces, short lengths, travelers' samples; plain or fancy. B 192 Times.

SKIRTS.—For Fall; bring samples; jobber. 2d floor, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits, 142 West 24th, 10th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders for Fall Suits. 123 West 22d, 4th floor.

SWEATERS.—5,000 men's cotton sweaters wanted immediately; Doctor T. R. Chambers, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. Phone 576 Jersey City.

VELOURS.—Wool, kersey, and cheviots, will buy quantities for immediate delivery. H. Goldwater & Co., 36 West 25th. Farragut 2980.

VELOURS.—Wool, kersey, and cheviots, will buy quantities for immediate delivery. H. Zaldenberg & Co., 30 West 26th. Farr. 9030.

WAISTS.—Open for jobs silk and cotton; communicate by mail immediately for appointment; give full particulars. B 487 Times Annex.

WARDROBE TRUNKS. — 50 inches high, wanted by coat house. Smith Co., Inc., 30 West 32d.

WARDROBE TRUNKS.—Suitable for ladies' coats. Safran & Kreeger, 19 West 24th.

WOOLENS.—Will buy any quantity mixtures, light and heavy weights; spot cash. Elias Strut, 19-21 Greene St. Tel. 9097 Spring.

WOOLENS.—Open to buy jobs, worcesters, woolens, and cloakings. Kirsch, 36 W. 22d.

Offerings to Buyers

BOLIVIAS.—F. & H.; English velours, velvets, velveteens, poult de soi, taffetas, trimmings, notions, printed and plain pussy willows at low prices. A. M. Engel, 302 5th Av.

BROADCLOTHS.—50 pieces all colors Deering and Milliken's 1587; also small lot velveteens. Schachner & Braunstein, 8 West 18th St. Telephone Chelsea 987.

BUTTONS.—Agate, bone, horn buttons, machine sewing; immediate delivery. Schlansky, 8 Elizabeth St.

CELLULOID.—To close out, 107 sheets, 20x30 inches, gray, transparent in color; new goods; $60. M. & C. Umbrella Co., 34 East 14th St.

COATS.—Come and see the wonder of this season: Sidney Blumenthal's plush—coats, 45 inches long, 72-inch sweep; guaranteed lowered lining, mole trimming, 10-inch collar, with belt all around, $10.50; also other attractive values. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job of poplin coats and also Palm Beach suits to close out very cheap. Maidoff & Siegel, 78 Fifth Av.

COATS-SUITS.—All shades, fabrics, including navies and sport jerseys; priced quick action. J. P. Slater Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Last chance; ladies' and children's coats, serges and checks, to close out. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Closing out silk and satin coats; bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats; exceptionally good styles. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS, SUITS, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Misses' and children's coats, close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Children's dresses, consisting of gingham, chambrays, and novelty stripes in several snappy styles, sizes ranging from 2-6 and 8-14, to close out; no reasonable offer refused. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—To close out jobs, crepe de chine evening dresses at a great sacrifice. 51 West 24th, fifth floor.

DRESSES.—2,000 gingham, voiles, shantung, tussahs, and linens to sell for price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, georgettes, gingham, graduation dresses, exceptional values. Glockner Dress, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Wash, to close out 2,000 on hand at $2, formerly sold for $3.75. Standard Dress Co., 11 East 21st St.

DRESSES.—500 high-class silk and cotton dresses, to close out below cost. Greeley Dress Co., 501 6th Av.

DRESSES.—1,000 pongees, taffetas, and cotton to close out. Congress Waist and Dress Co., 34 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Fine silk jersey and shantung; close-outs. Star Dress, 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out cheap. Chauser, 45 W. 27th.

FLAGS in the piece; good quality silk mixture, different sizes, at a price. T A 42 Times.

LINEN.—4,000 yards fine natural linen at a reasonable price. Weinberg Bros., 20 West 20th, Chelsea 9280.

SKIRTS.—Job to close; 800 silk striped taffeta, $2.75. Telephone Madison Square 6945.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality, lowest prices to dealers and exporters. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,093 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1808 Wmsbg.

SUITS AND COATS or the better kind at a price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d.

SUITS AND COATS.—Must close out; sacrifice prices. D. Gutman, 43 West 24th.

SUITS, coats, silks, and cloths; close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

TAFFETTAS.—For sale in navy, copen, and black. Phone 7536 Chelsea.

TAFFETA SUITS to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

VELOUR.—American, 6359; also good quality taffetas, to close out. Farr. 3256.

WAISTS.—To close out; reasonable, georgettes, crepe de chine. 15 West 20th, 6th floor.

WASH SKIRTS.—500 dozen khaki kools, stripes, whites, seconds, and perfects, to close $5.50 dozen up. Queen, 149 W. 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Immediate delivery, $6.50 per doz. up. A. Russakow, 136 West 21st St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....5 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday .....5 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Color Trend Is Changing.

The serious condition in national affairs is thought to be having its effect on the trend in colors for women's wear. Lately there has been noticed a change from the bright hues that were so popular to the more sombre shades. A short time ago sport colors of the most vivid sort were by far the leaders in the demand. Now, navy has once again assumed the lead, and other colors that are getting a good call are brown, gray, and beet root, a combination of the purple and wine shades that were good last Fall.

Buying at an Upset Price.

In the woolen trade, the details of the Government business being placed are now becoming generally known. The woolen supplies required are being purchased at an upset price established by the Government authorities following consultation with those who are acquainted with proper values. That the prices named are proving attractive to the mill owners is evidenced by the willingness of so many of them to take a part of the contracts offered. No general plan has been laid down regarding the amount of business that is to be taken by the mills, and the method of dealing with civilian orders already on the books is something that is left for individual action.

One of the Newer Hazards.

The wholesaler who complained in yesterday's TIMES about the increasing difficulty of finding outlets for passé dress trimmings "said a mouthful," according to a local importer. "There is no doubt that what he said was true," said the latter, "and I attribute it to the growth of the resident buyer movement and to the fashion journals. The right kind of resident buyers keep their clients posted up to the minute on what's 'right,' with the result that the latter won't buy anything else, in most cases, at any price. The fashion papers keep the women of the country posted up to the minute as well, and they won't buy passé stuff either, even if it is handed to them at almost nothing. The increased possibilities of loss from this situation forms one of the newer hazards of the importing business, and it is increasing all the time."

The Raw Silk Summary.

Prices on Japanese raw silk at Yokohama have advanced still further as a result of a good demand there for ready stock, and holders are very firm in their views regarding the immediate future. Stocks of high-grade silks are extremely low there. Canton is firmer on reports that the second crop has been damaged by unfavorable weather, and sellers are holding back. At Shanghai the situation is quiet and unchanged, according to cables received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. of this city. The high rates of exchange have put the price of these varieties above the levels of other silks. Buyers are as yet showing little interest in forward shipments. The outstanding feature of the Italian market is the fact that premiums are being paid at Milan for spots, due to the short supply and heavy European demand. The local market, while firm, is still upset by the possibility of a war tax on raw silk.

Japanese Are Doing It, Too.

At least one factor in the local cutting-up trade can testify to the truth of the statement that Japanese manufacturers of broad silks are not above practices attributed to certain American exporters when they ship goods on the cash-against-documents basis. According to complaints from Australia, the Argentine, and other markets, buyers have paid their money and got goods that bore little resemblance to the samples from which the orders were booked. This is exactly what happened to the cutter in question. He ordered about $6,000 worth of broad silk at very attractive prices, paid for them, and got a real surprise package in return. He is now wondering how he can get redress.

Typewriter Sales Picking Up.

Coming after excellent business in the first quarter of the year, the slump in the buying of typewriters owing to the slacking of trade in several lines following the declaration of war was more noticeable than it might otherwise have been. There are signs, however, that things are already beginning to pick up, and this is reflected in the improving call for various machines. Export business has kept up well, considering the embargo on imports of this kind into Great Britain, the difficulty of getting machines into Scandinavian countries, and the lack of tonnage to carry freight even to unclosed ports. The rising prices of material and production costs generally have hurt the trade quite a little, but on the whole the outlook for the future is regarded bright by big men in the trade.

More Sunshine Would Help.

Since the style factor became so prominent in the shoe business, retailers, especially the smaller ones, have for the most part bought on so marked a hand-to-mouth basis that every little thing which came up to affect the consumer demand became almost instantly apparent in wholesale circles. No better proof of this fact is needed, it is said, than the drop there has been in house sales of moderately priced seasonable footwear for women in the last two or three days as a result of the lack of sunshine. High-grade shoes appear to have met a not much better fate, though activity for both is assured with the coming of a sustained spell of warmth. Nothing very new in the way of style changes has bobbed up of late, though the increased movement of cloth-top shoes for women has been a feature. Fall business continues well ahead of last year on staple and semi-staple merchandise.

Woolen Makers Offer Goods.

At the meeting of the joint committee of the woolen and worsted manufacturers who have been co-operating with the Government in the matter of military supplies, a number of tenders were made of merchandise. The committee was well pleased with the way the trade is coming forward to meet the Government requirements. The chief need at present, it seems, is for thirty-ounce meltons and overcoatings, and while a large amount of business on these goods has already been taken by the mills there is still a considerable quantity to be made. There will be another meeting of the committee during the latter part of next week.

Clothing Demand Unsettled.

The clothing manufacturers are facing two extremes at present—the small buyer who is anxious to cancel or delay the deliveries of merchandise he has on order, and the large buyer who is in the market for more goods. The clothiers are not quite certain now how the season will develop because, even though their customers may decide that prospects are good and merchandise is needed, there may not be the needed woolens out of which to make the desired clothing. It may be necessary for the trade to prorate its product in the same manner as the mills, because of the shortage of piece goods. Stocks in retailers' hands at present, it is said, are slightly heavier than usual owing to the inclement weather, but as soon as the mercury rises the manufacturers believe that no trouble will be experienced in making the usual cleanup.

Gray Goods Prices Firm.

While the local buying of gray goods yesterday was hardly as active as it was at the close of last week and early this, there was enough business tendered to keep sellers in a cheerful state of mind. Printcloths, while they did well, were not quite so good as they were in the last couple of days, while sheetings, under the stimulating influence of high burlap costs and a scarcity of this merchandise, were actively sought by the bag trade. Sales of 40-inch 4.25 sheetings were made at 9¼ cents for July-January shipment, while 48-square, four-yard goods are said to have sold to January at 10 cents. Some of the nearer deliveries of this construction, however, brought 10¼ cents. Thirty-one-inch five-yard and 3.50-yard sheetings also were taken. In the printcloths there was more contract buying of wide goods at the prices given below, notably on 39-inch 68-72s. July-August deliveries of 38½-inch 60-62s sold at 8 cents. Spot closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-90s...12c | 38½-inch, 64-68s..9c
39-inch, 72-76s...11¼c | 38½-inch, 64-66s..8¾c
39-inch, 68-72s...10¼c | 38½-inch, 60-62s..8c
39-inch, 56-44s...7¼c | 38½-inch, 60-48s..7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..9¼c | 27-inch, 64-68s...6¼c

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Leo. L. Doblin Co
Commission Merchants
404-410 Fourth Ave.
Tel. Madison Sq. 7797.

POLLEN TO LECTURE HERE.

British Naval Expert Brought About Admiralty Reorganization.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 24.—Arthur H. Pollen, who has proved himself one of the best informed writers on naval affairs in the country, is about to visit the United States to give a series of lectures. He recently achieved perhaps the most sensational journalistic success of his time in bringing about, almost single-handed, a complete revolution in the organization of the British Admiralty by his articles in the London press.

Mr. Pollen is well known as a lecturer, and has the faculty of rendering the abstruse details of naval technique into language understood by unprofessional hearers. His account of the battle of Jutland is a splendid piece of lucid exposition.

Long Island Fare Increase Held Up.

A tariff, showing an increase of fares, has been filed with the Public Service Commission by the Long Island Railroad Company. All of the increases are within the city limits. There is an increase of 30 cents on ten-trip tickets and an increase of 5 cents each way between the various stations from Flatbush Avenue to the Rockaways. An order was entered by the Commission yesterday forbidding the proposed increase pending a public hearing on the matter, which will be held on June 6 at 2:30 o'clock. Unless the company can show good reasons for the increases they will not be allowed.

62 Police Rookies Graduate.

Courtesy, firmness, and athletic ability are the prime requisites of a policeman, according to Commissioner Arthur Woods, who addressed the sixty-two graduates of the school for recruits at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon. He spoke of the extra hardships and the greater need for vigilance because of the state of war. Friends of the new policemen and guests of the Commissioner witnessed the exercises. Lieutenant Charles E. Schofield, in charge of the school, put the new policemen through their military drill and exhibitions of jiu jitsu, wrestling, boxing, and fire-escape climbing.

Subway Station Contracts Awarded.

The contract for station finish on nine stations of the new rapid transit lines in Brooklyn was awarded yesterday by the Public Service Commission to the Snare & Triest Company of 283 Broadway, whose bid was $464,540. One of the stations is at Flatbush and Seventh Avenues, on the line of the Brighton Beach connection. Included in the contract is the rebuilding of the south end of the Atlantic Avenue terminal of the first subway.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

BALTIMORE—Varsity Underwear Co.; L. H. Well, underwear materials; 906 B'way.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; W. F. Traub, prints, gingbams; Breslin.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; J. H. Loveman, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pisitz Carpet Co.; L. Pisitz, carpets; 1,181 B'way.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Mrs. E. Adelson, silk waists; Miss S. Blumenthal, costumes; Miss D. M. Killeen, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. H. Jennings, domestics, linens; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; F. W. Wyman, representing; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell Co.; M. L. Delaney, shirts, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Murphy, misses' cotton dresses; W. R. Tompson, house dresses, basement; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. M. Quinn, jobs misses', juniors' coats; 404 4th Av.
BOSTON—J. Reiner; children's Fall coats, dresses; 34 West 21st.
BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell Co.; Miss S. E. Langshaw, stationery; Wallick.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; P. F. Brett, gloves, knit underwear; 2 West 37th.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—D. E. Loveman Co.; B. E. Loveman, trunks, bags; 1,150 B'way.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; M. C. Goldman, women's, misses' Fall waists, skirts; S. D. Block, Fall millinery; 868 6th Av.
CHICAGO—Chicago Silk Waist Co.; M. Greenberg, silk waists; Latham.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; A. D. Farwell, representing; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Goldstein Bros.; M. Goldstein, skirtings; Wallick.
CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; W. Weisenberg, corsets, basement; 220 5th Av.; Breslin.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Lindner Co.; Miss C. E. Harp, porch dresses; 1,140 Broadway.
HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Barnhart Overall Co.; A. W. Barnhart, overalls, shirts; Breslin.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; D. E. Krauss, representing; 404 4th Av.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; Mrs. K. H. Wheeler, coats, suits, waists, dresses, skirts; 404 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—New York Store; C. L. Maas, jobs silk, wool suits; 116 West 32d.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; Mr. Mayn, place goods, basement; Mr. Wilcox, silks, dress goods; 25 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Faris-Walker Co.; C. H. Crawford, dress goods, silks; B. Younker, domestics; 116 West 32d; Breslin.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; W. Hill, domestics, blankets; 22 East 17th.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; H. A. Leondrd, carpets, upholstery goods; 404 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, women's apparel; 15 East 26th.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—J. S. Reeves & Co.; D. F. C. Reeves, domestics, prints, blankets; 320 B'way.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; C. E. Chandler, domestics; Gregorian.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reade & Whitbeck; J. H. Whitbeck, general mdse.; Continental.
PHILADELPHIA—Sterling & Rothstein; A. Sterling, silk waists, dresses; New Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—Oat Bros.; D. E. Manson, Fall waists; 162 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; H. Blauner, jobs silk dresses; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Herstein & Co.; M. Herstein, dresses; Navarre.
PITTSBURG—Boggs & Buhl; Miss G. Kofmehl, house, porch, lawn dresses, dressing sacques; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURG—Lewin, Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, jobs, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann-Baer Co.; A. Yerla, children's colored dresses; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman & Co.; B. Neiman, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; E. J. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits; 358 5th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Auerbach Co.; M. J. Friedman, jobs, suits, plush coats; E. D. Gaige, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 121 E. 24th.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—L. Mohr & Sons; S. Mohr, blankets, linings; 43 Leonard.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Cleland & Simpson; F. H. Butterfoss, housefurn. goods; Navarre.
ST. LOUIS—Goldman Bros.; L. Goldman, corsets; Monterey.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; J. E. Hulliston, hosiery; 230 5th Av.
TROY, N. Y.—Emigh & Straub; M. J. Straub, collars, cuffs; 26 East 22d.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lansburgh & Bro.; M. E. Cohen, jobs, dresses, ready-to-wear; 1,230 B'way.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Blum Brothers; I. Blum, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

AUCTION SALES.

Bankruptcy Stock AT Public Auction
Stock, Fixtures and Machinery
of
Matthew Homer Manufacturing Co.,
by order of J. E. Siegel.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer.
Sells by Public Auction
MONDAY, MAY 28th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., on premises No. 280 to 290 West 19th Street, 4th Floor,
Overcoats Sport Coats **5,000** Gabardines Raincoats
For Men, Boys, Women and Children.
Exceptionally fine quality in the latest designs.
Large stock of unmanufactured materials in piece goods of rubberized and plain woolens, silk check, gabardines, tweeds, wool jersey cloth, cashmere and cotton goods, silks, satins, linings, notions and trimmings.
Machinery plant; work shop, office and showroom fixtures.
On View Saturday.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
Woolworth Building,
Salesroom, 13-15 Lispenard St.

PARIS.—M. Henri BOUDOIN, Auctioneer, 10 rue Grange Batelliere, Paris, assisted by M. M. Lefebure, 8 rue Castiglione and Mannheim Frres 88, Georges, experts, will sell by public auction at the Galerie Georges Petit, 8 rue de Seze, Paris, on June 25, 26, 27, and 28, 1917, at 2 p. m.
The Valuable
COLLECTION OF M. BEER
Comprising: VERY FINE French, Italian, and Flemish
Old Laces of the 18th Century
FANS and STUFFS of the 17th and 18th Centuries, also others on view June 23 and 24.
NOTE: The Catalogue may be seen at M. M. DURAND-RUEL, 12 East 57th Street, New York.

NEW SUBWAY SERVICE SOON.

Shuttle from Times Sq. to Pennsylvania Station on June 3.

The operation of the new Seventh Avenue subway between Times Square and Thirty-fourth Street, near the Pennsylvania Station, will begin on Sunday, June 3, the Public Service Commission announced yesterday, with the afterthought: "If nothing unexpected occurs."

At the start the service will be by shuttle trains. A few weeks later the service will be extended into the Pennsylvania Station. Passengers traveling north or south on the Interborough subway will change at Times Square, where transfers will be given in the Times Building. Eventually the Times Square Station of the Seventh Avenue line will be connected by mezzanines, under Forty-second Street with the station at Broadway and Forty-second Street of the Broadway subway now under construction, and also with the Queensboro subway. Full service on the lines mentioned as well as on the Lexington Avenue subway is expected in the Fall.

Later in June operation of trains will begin on the Jerome Avenue extension of the Lexington Avenue subway between 149th Street and Fordham Road, or possibly as far as Kingsbridge Road Station.

Within the coming week practically all construction in the Canal Street subway will be finished, and the B. R. T. can begin to put in the equipment so that the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, subway may be in operation by way of Canal Street and Broadway as far north as Fourteenth Street, early in July.

FLAGS
French, British and American Flags. Mounted & Unmounted. Immediate Delivery.
The Szleco Co., 24 W. 25th St. Tel. 9350 Farragut.

AMERICAN FLAGS
Standard quality wool, all sizes. Immediate delivery, in any quantity.
S. M. TOPLITZ CO., 122 5TH AVE. Tel. 5308 Chelsea.

SILK DRESSES From $2.75 to $4.50 Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas. IPP & KWINT 118 WEST 22D STREET. All Latest Models

UNIFORMS.—Out-of-town manufacturer, with big plant, would give over entire plant for any kind of uniform work. Y 220 Times Annex.

Suits & Coats Over 230 models to select from at prices that will suit you. Reutner & Holtzer, 6-8 W. 37th St.

Sport & Silk Dresses—Popular Price Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 129 W. 27th St.

TO CLOSE OUT—TWEED $3.75
Frank & Frank, 141 W. 28th St. COATS.

WE ARE OFFERING SPRING SUITS AND COATS TO CLOSE OUT.
Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16-18 W. 32d St.

5000 PLUSH COATS
Now Ready—See Values
Rothstein & Nelson 129 W. 29th St.

AR. & A. FRANKLIN,
Straight Line Dresses, $1 to $3.
151 West 25th Street.

COATS ALONE Weinreb & Rosenbaum, 1140 Broadway.

SILKS SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., 114-120 East 23d St.

Silk Dresses $6.75 to $5.00 Annetta Waist & Dress Co., 109-111 West 27th St.

WASH DRESSES $1.95 to $5.00 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

BROADWAY BRAND, RIBBONS & VELVETS MAX FEIST, 52-54 W. 38TH ST.

"Liberty Loan of 1917"
This Bank will be glad to accept your subscription to the United States Government 3½% "Liberty Loan of 1917" without charge for its services.
GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK
23rd STREET where FIFTH AVENUE crosses BROADWAY

Exporters to the Far East
A former member of the American Consular Service, associated with a technical engineer, desires agency connections with far-sighted American firms who contemplate extending their activities to the Far East. Advertiser is particularly interested in the following commodities:
Canned goods,
Confectionery,
Dental supplies and appliances,
Enameled ware,
Men's ready-to-wear clothing,
Collars, neckties, suits,
Hosiery, shirts, underwear,
Optical appliances and supplies,
Sugar mill machinery,
Surgical appliances and supplies,
Toilet requisites,
Tools: Hand tools for all trades,
Tool making machinery.
The advertiser will be pleased to make appointments with interested exporters who will telephone to Academy 1632, No. 14, during the COMING week.

HUDSON ALLIED FLAG HOLDER
For the Automobile
Holds 1-3 Flags
Attaches to the Radiator Cap
Fits All Cars
Immediate Delivery
We Can Supply Allied Flags
MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY
HUDSON PRODUCTS CO.,
44 E. 23d St., N.Y. City. Tel. Gramercy 1979.

Partitions for Office and Showroom
All Qualities—Rock Bottom Prices.
H. Katz & Son, 132 Prince St. "Spring" 8760.

FURNISHED OFFICES OR DESK SPACE.
Telephone and Stenographic Service,
404 4TH AVE., 8TH FLOOR.
Phone Mad. Sq. 4620.

Jewish Morning Journal Sent Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AVENUE. ACCOUNTS FINANCED

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
95 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyvesant 3860.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 31 Chambers St.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 802, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Passaic River, N. J., will be received here until 10 A. M., June 14, 1917, and then opened. Information on application.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Every Man 21-30 Needs The American

SUNDAY, MAY 27th

Ten days from now—on Tuesday, June 5th—every man in the United States between the ages of 21 and 30 must register for military service.

Sick or well, married or single, competent or incompetent, all must fill up the blank required by the United States Government.

Later on, the question of exempting those who are physically disqualified or who have others dependent upon them will be taken up, but first of all—

EVERY MAN OVER 20 AND UNDER 31 MUST FILL IN THE BLANK

The New York American, doing all in its power to help, will next Sunday have a full page of information for those interested, which means not only the young men themselves, but countless mothers, sisters and wives.

The 12 questions the Government will ask YOU on its regular blank of June 5th will be printed in full, together with the Government's own statement on "How to Answer Questions."

In addition to this will be answers to the scores of questions that YOU will want to ask the Government. The New York American has already asked them for you, and will print on Sunday the Government's own OFFICIAL answers.

When you have read this page in the New York American you will know as much as anybody knows now about the working of the great Draft. But, in order to keep up to date, the American has arranged with Mr. Edward F. Boyle, President of the Board of Elections and Chairman of the Board of Control, to answer for its readers all new questions as rapidly as they arise.

DON'T FAIL TO GET YOUR COPY SUNDAY, MAY 27TH

For besides this unique page there will be many other things in the Sunday American well worth your while:—

Naval Expert HOBSON'S absorbingly interesting summary of the SUBMARINE situation.

More of the "Sea Slug's" story about an American bluejacket in the British Navy.

Another great article on "England at War" by MRS. HUMPHRY WARD, and—

"THE SONG OF THE STARS," a new poem by the foremost French poet, EDMOND ROSTAND, dedicated to the "Star Spangled Banner" and commemorating America's entrance into the War.

Ask your newsdealer at once to save your copy of the New York American

JAIL COPPER MEN! CRIES CHAMP CLARK

Admits Baruch's Services in Getting 16-Cent Rate, but Says It Cost One Company Only 5.

NOW COSTS CONSUMERS 30

Representative Moore Attacks Plan to Have Hoover Direct National Food Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Debate on the Food Survey bill in the House today developed a criticism of Bernard Baruch of the Council of National Defense and Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, by Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, who contended too much power was being given to them by the Government.

During the discussion Speaker Champ Clark, taking the floor temporarily, demanded prosecution by the Department of Justice of "the men who keep the price of copper up to 30 cents." This followed remarks by Representative Lunn of New York, who resented slurs put upon Mr. Baruch by J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, who had opened the debate.

"Mr. Baruch," said Mr. Lunn, "has secured for the Government a price for copper around 16 cents instead of the 34 or 35 cents which it was bringing on the open market at the time. That was a saving for us of millions of dollars. He also secured a reduction in the price of steel that was tremendously favorable to the Government."

The Speaker thereupon said

"You say that Mr. Baruch got 16 cents for copper, but do you know that the Utah Copper Company, in its report to its stockholders, declared they could put copper free on board cars at 5½ cents per pound?"

"If that is a fact," said Mr. Lunn, "we have made a tremendous mistake in our revenue bill that we did not put on an excess profits tax that would take care of that."

"I think so, too," said Speaker Clark, "but the Utah Copper Company says it can deliver the copper at 5½ cents at the cars, and Mr. Baruch thinks we have brought it down to 1o cents. Why does not the Attorney General hop onto those fellows that put copper up to 30 cents? I am willing to give Baruch credit for pulling it down from 30 to 16 cents, but he did not pull it down far enough. The Attorney General should put every one of those fellows in jail between now and Saturday night who keep the price up."

Representative Greene of Iowa said Mr. Baruch was not responsible for the low price paid by the Government for copper. He added:

"The copper was offered to the Government by the copper trust voluntarily, but, I think, with a very definite purpose in mind when the offer was made. The House will remember that at a previous session there was a tax placed on copper in the revenue bill, but it was stricken out by the Senate. In my judgment it ought to have been taxed, and they should have been included in the industries that were taxed on account of enormous profits they were making. If this is the credit which Mr. Baruch is to have, there is nothing about it that would justify the passage of this food bill and the extraordinary powers that are to be conferred on some parties with reference to the purchase of supplies and foods."

In opening the debate, Representative Moore said:

"I have read recently in the newspapers of the intent of the President to appoint what is to be known as a food dictator. A few days ago a circular was sent out, apparently an extract from a New York paper. In this an Albert McCann makes a very elaborate indorsement of Herbert C. Hoover, whom he calls the prospective food dictator of the United States.

"'He speaks of Mr. Hoover being a tired man, an impatient man, a depressed man, but a strong man,' and he elaborates as to Mr. Hoover's personal qualifications for the position for which he has been named. In this article Mr. McCann is made to quote Mr. Hoover as follows:

"'I will not be shackled by anybody in the Department of Agriculture and will not allow a single job hunter or profit-monger to help me. Patriotic and unselfish men, every one of them working without pay or compensation of any kind, will be my assistants.'"

Mr. Moore said he was opposed to the appointment of a "food dictator," and that men in the departments of the Government were capable of handling such matters as were to come under the supervision of Mr. Baruch and Mr. Hoover. The Pennsylvania member said he understood that Mr. Baruch, as purchasing agent for the Council of National Defense, "would expend $10,000,000,000" for this country and the Allies."

Mr. Moore further complained that Mr. Hoover was reported to be working at a salary of $1 a year, and that the position should be turned over to some one who needed the money. It was an insult to the American working men, Mr. Moore said, that Mr. Hoover should insist that all his assistants receive no compensation.

GOVERNORS PROMISE SUPPORT TO HOOVER

Many Prominent Men Offer Free Service Under Him—Confers with the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Herbert C. Hoover received today from the Governors of more than half the States assurances of hearty support in the plans for organized control of food distribution. These pledges came in response to telegrams sent by Mr. Hoover, who urged the selection by each State of a department of food administration, to work in co-operation with the Federal bodies here.

All the messages from the Governors expressed great satisfaction over the selection of Mr. Hoover and the preliminary information received, through newspaper reports, of the means proposed for handling the food situation.

Several Governors said that the State Councils were prepared to do anything in their power to advance the work. The Legislatures in most States have adjourned, but in many the Governors offered to call special sessions if further powers were needed for State administration.

Offers to serve on a volunteer basis have been received by Mr. Hoover from men of prominence in all parts of the country who have made a study of the food question. Among the hundreds who offered to give their services were men who have been connected with Mr. Hoover in the Belgian relief. Some were called to Mr. Hoover's aid today to help in handling the mass of communications containing offers of assistance and pledges of co-operation.

It is understood that Mr. Hoover has decided upon several of the men he wants as assistants in the work of food administration. For the present, pending Congressional action, names probably will be withheld.

The food administration will be divided into four branches. The first will comprise executive bodies to regulate certain commodities. Then membership will comprise producers, distributers, bankers, and consumers.

The second branch will handle matters of co-operation with the United States, local distribution of foodstuffs, and seek to prevent illegal practices.

The third branch will deal with questions of domestic economy, and will put before the women of the country a plan of organization to conserve foods in the household.

The fourth branch will have to do with food exports, and probably will assist in buying for the Allies and neutral countries.

Offers of assistance and co-operation from a thousand sources which reached Mr. Hoover today led to the belief that the powers of drastic regulation and purchase in behalf of the Government in order to destroy speculation might never have to be invoked. Many representatives of big producers and distributers of essential foods sent promises of co-operation by letter or wire.

Representatives of Chicago packing houses and the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association called on Mr. Hoover and volunteered their help in carrying out any measure the Government sees fit to take. The Grocers' Association offered to move its headquarters force to Washington to serve the Government without pay. The association's membership numbers 75 per cent. of all wholesale grocers in seventeen States.

Altogether there was real optimism at Mr. Hoover's headquarters today. The feeling was general that Mr. Hoover and his co-workers would be able to obtain the needed co-operation of all elements concerned in the food problem.

The subject of food exports was gone over by Mr. Hoover during the day with Secretary Redfield. He also conferred with President Wilson half an hour, and is understood to have discussed many features of organization of his bureau and of the food situation here and abroad.

PRINCESS CENCI'S ESTATE.

Daughter of the Late Lorillard Spencer Owned Much Property Here.

The American estate of the Princess de Vicovara Cenci, daughter of the late Lorillard Spencer and widow of Prince Cenci of Rome, who died in 1909, was appraised yesterday at $1,414,354. The Princess, who died May 5, 1915, also owned valuable property in Paris and in Switzerland, left to her by her husband. The bulk of her estate went to her only child, Beatrice Fiorenza Cenci, who gets $20,000 a year and also the income from the residuary estate of $1,165,522. On her death the principal of her trust funds goes to her issue.

The assets of the estate in New York included $419,500 in realty, the most valuable parcel being the Princess' third interest in the Lorillard Spencer property at Williamsbridge, appraised at $240,000 for her share. She had $63,087 in cash and securities appraised at $860,400. Her debts in New York and in Europe aggregated $117,123. In her will the Princess left her daughter in the care of Marcella Gisnotti of Rome, who receives also $5,000 a year during the daughter's lifetime, and is instructed in the will to take the mother's place as adviser of the daughter, and send away any person or persons living with or visiting my daughter whom she believes may be imposing on my daughter."

The Princess left $6,000 cash and $1,200 a year to her maid, Maria Caprioli; $2,000 to her intendant, Enrico Baldesari, and $20,000 to her business adviser, Alfredo Bacelli. Her servants were all remembered.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.03
Alta	.03	Julia	.02
Andes	.11	Justice	.01
Best & Belcher	.06	Mexican	.19
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.05
Caledonia	.10	Ophir	.05
Challenge Con	.01	Overman	.04
Chollar	.05	Savage	.08
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.07
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	.19
Con. Virginia	.46	Utah	.10
Gould & Curry	.02	Mexican dollars	.50
Hale & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.95	Goldfield Cons	.48
Halifax	.30	Gold. Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.90	Great Bend	.05
MacNamara	.15	Jumbo Extension	.37
Midway	.12	Jumbo Junior	.06
Mispah	.09	Kewanas	.13
Monarch Pitts	.10	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.19	Spearhead	.07
North Star	.09	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.23	Big Four	.07
Tonopah Ext	.03	Manhattan Cons	.31
Tonopah Nev	6.87½	Morning Glory	.10
West End	.64	Union Amalgam	.23
West Tonopah	.23	White Caps	1.42½
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.09	Big Jim	.07
Booth	.07	Nevada Hills	.25
Daisy	.03	Packard	.35
Florence	.13	Rochester	.60
Fraction	.04	Round Mtn	.75
		United Eastern	3.75

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6½	6¾	Granite	53¾	56
Dr. J'pot	4½	9	Isabella	10¾	13
Elkton	6½	6¾	McKinney	22	30
El Paso	80	85	Portland	145	150
Fanny R.	3¾	5¼	Vindicator	70	80
Gold. Cyc	223½	224½	U. Gold M.	17	20
Gold Sov	3½	5¼			

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, J.J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Carney<Penn Rity Co.
Meisner, &c<Atlantic Hygienic Ice Co.
ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR.
Ulrich<Empire Dairy Co.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Fallon<Grainger.
Onderdonk<Pollner.
Smith<Smith.
Re Carr, (Edelson.)
Johnson<Hallock.
Gallichio<Gallichio.
Kratochvil<Gimbel Bros.
Watts<Watts.
Orthey<Bogan.
Goldfarb<M Samuels Sons, Inc.
Re Redman.
Sternitzke<C I & Gravesend RR.
Braive<NY Cons RR.
Gress<N E RR.
Pye<B, Q C & S RR.
Donofrio<same. (2.)
De Jesu<B H RR. (2.)
Russell<Bradford (2.)
M Mergentine, Inc<Obiltz.
Lundquist<Lundquist.
Schulman<Schulman.
PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Clegg<Marenci.
Vecsi<Vecsi.
Scilleppi<Scilleppi.
Roosen<Shotter.
Chinches<Klugerman.
Zimmerman<Zimmerman.
Kasdorf<Kasdorf.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4232.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.

Altman<Nassau RR.
Potts<Bleyer.
Koski<B H RR.
Dragwa<Tidewater Paper Mills Co.
Barnstein<C I & B RR.
Tramontana<N Y Central RR.
Evens<Garner Print Works et al.
Southern<Erie RR.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until June 4.

Highest number reached on regular call, 9630.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., May, J.—Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Parshelsky Bros<Ellsworth Building Co.
Fukelansky<Spiegel.
N Y Mun Ry<Robinson.
Sandler<Tobokoff.
Coney Island Constr & Supply Co<Lewin.
Woolford<Woolford.
Soloway<Minkowsky.

Durst<Lankowitz.
Rosenberg<Wertheimer
Martino<Gradagnini.
Coney Island Constr & Supply Co<Bonicllo Constr.

Martin, &c<Rosengarten, (2.)

Highest number reached on call, 423.

TRIAL TERM.—All parts, adjourned until June 4.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Mary J. Finch,
Augusta L. Bode,
Clarissa E. Green.
Kate Veeder.
Ella Ayres,
David E. Dealy.

Executor's acc't's:
A. H. Dairymple,
T. A. Gardiner,
Elias Garthwait.

Petition for adm'n:
Harry S. Sparks,
Georgianna Reynolds.

Administrator's accounting:
Ida Fuchs,
Georgianna Reynolds.

Re estate:
B. C. Tompkins.

Motion:
Theodore A. Lord.

Gilbert<Belt L Corp.
Mecum<Becker.
Mrowka<Pitts P Glass
Burke<Un El L & P.
Vichiarelli<CNY.
Murphy<Press Pub Co
Grossman<Glenmore Milford Co.
Cypher<NY Cons RR.
Bentz<Horn & H Co.
McGinn<same.
Kaplan<Beck.
Grossel<Tilton.
Schwartz<Goldwasser.
Schmidt<NY C RR.
Tudor<Volpi.
Wolf<Fowler.
Ella<Interboro News Co, Inc.
Wohlberg<Wilson.
Cassidy<US Realty & Imp Co.
Gifford<E F Bochmann Co.
Hilson<Asphalt Const.
Meltz<Prager.
Rothschild<Haviland.
Zummer<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Maurer<Hindmarsh.
D Mandel<Henschel.
I Mandel<same.
Rosansky<Kamen Cont Co, Inc. (2.)
Liebowitz<Elec Exp & Hudson Nav.
Anello<Coester.
Rosenberg<NY Rys.
Zelbrun<Knick Ice Co
Glucksman<Union Ry.
Semler<Hotel Oper Assoc.
Bard<Anderson.
Carpenter Co<Hydrocarbon Prod Co.
Baxter<Press Pub Co.
Hall<I R T.
Goldstein<CNY.
Kent<Anderson.
L Rosenoff<O J Gude.
P Rosenoff<same.
Warren<Werther.
Boston Ins<B H RR.
Calvano<I R T.
Carell<same.
De Carli<same.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Donohue<Burns Bros.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.
PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.
PART VIII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.
PART IX.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rothman<Thompson Brothers.
PART X.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Levy<Levy.
PART XI.—Recess.
PART XII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Ferlman<Donohue.
People, &c<Clemens & Greil, Inc.
Ladner<same.
Harms Co<Leonhard Michel Brew Co.
Kelrnan<O'Connor, Henningsen<Henningsen.

CNY<NY Rys.
Dodson<Stillman.
Black<Byrne Piano Co
Painter<Fletcher.
Pilar<Armour.
Sanders<Krumholz.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term Room.—Case on.
PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Smith<Hydraulic Oil Storage Co.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Isaac Levinson,
Catherine M Reed,
Milton F Day,
Catherine Kerrigan, &c
Catherine Roca,
Thomas Stokes,
Siegfried Koppel,
Francesco Ruggeri,
Francesco Raia,
Edward G Smith,
Jacob H Westheimer,
William Koch,
Johanna Cohen,
Samuel Shenfeld,
Michael Sheehan,
Norman Pierce,
Kate Fanning,
Marcus Kraner,
Christopher C Wasson
Theresa Schappert,
Samuel Stiner,
George R Walgrove,
Eliza J Arkenburgh,
Mary H Budd,
Minnie P C Blossom,
Frederick T Martin,
Nicolo Ruvo,
Traugott F M Roediger,
John G Hart,
Patrick Moran,
Louis E Elson,
Charles B Wolffram,
Adolph Klee,
Peter P McGuirk,
Ella E Hatch,
Joseph Loerwald,
Esther Brown,
Monica Haseney,
Elizabeth Solms,
Patrick Donnelly,
Martin A Grasser,
Louise F A Park,
Adele L Cheesman,
Franz Friedericks, &c
Martha Hering,
Ellen Winters,
George H Morgan,
Catharine W Loney,
Joseph C Thomas,
Charles Gregory,
Hilda A Davis (2.)
Johann C Mues,
Coster Chadwick,
Louise Polhemus,
Evelyn M Dalley,
Joseph Isaacs,
Frank E Waters,
Morris Wersba,
Marie Kunhart,
Morris D Nelson,
Milton Hymes,
Nivian Monroe,
Josef Paylovsky,
Cecelia Reuscher,
William H Davidow,
Effingham Townsend,

Issues of fact:
Thomas F Doyle,
Schuyler M Du Bois.

Wills for probate:
Theodora Jung,
Mary Shanley,
Edward Williams,
Blanche Begerstein,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—Room 503, at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of William Lummis.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Tallman<Lesee.
Chiappise<Cranford.
Tannenbaum<Rosenblum.
Karp<Newman.
Blank<Whitehouse.
Kenner<Handler.
Gluckman<Bodine.
Forman<Goldberg.
Genuino<Badalamente.
Mason<Dalberg.
Chas Scribner's Sons<Van Loan.
Derstchin<Zuckerberg.
Kourfist<Robert.
Milbauer<Greenberg.
Palmer<Rosenfeld.
Kamioner<Mitchell.
Gottlieb<Godnalp.
Sackel<Sternberg.
Ball<Earley.
Libman<Dickstein.
Williamson<McGee.
Bentz<Fitzgerald.

PART II.—Walsh, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Bernstein<Kaplan.
Schliefferman<Anthony Dinofrio Co.
Zelenko<Lebowitz.
Harrison<Cowen.
Kamier<Falk.
Oulman<Schulz.
Cohen<Marks.
Miller<Ebling Brew.
Ozky<NY Rys.
Moore<German Artistic Weaving Co.
Wulkan<Bklyn Bldg Material Co.
Figerwich<Grundsky.
Liebman<Wallach.
Lieberman<Stricker.
Zeman<Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Co.
Becker<Greenstein.
Harris<Clauberg.
Schlossberg<Schwartz.
Goldstein<Wadler.
Frank<Waldorf Rty.
Greenwald<NY C & H R RR.

Doyle<March.
Riefsky<Int R T. (2.)
Wolf<NY Rys. (2.)
Bernstein<Herzog.
Ditchman<Kashawitz.
Shattuck<Buek.
Finkelstein<NY Rys.
Campan<L I RR.
Cassidy's, Ltd<Rowan
Lipman<Bareas.
Keenan<Int R T.
Alexander<Rockland Leader Co.
Levinson<Tarr.
Schnuer<Kaiser.
Schorr<Rosenthal.
Fisher<Foley.
Kellert<Frank.
Moulton<Wallcof.
Holm<Samuel.
Levy<Weinberg.
Pullman<Adams R Co.
Sherman<Mulder.
Badeck<NY Butchers' Dressed Meat Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to II., Trm., Part II., for trial.

Wiel<Boulevard Lace, &c, Co.

Case on.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Burke<Tepper.
Rudolph Co<Boston Ins Co.
Levine<Stewart.
Warner-Godfrey Co<Drachlis.
Elterman<Vasquez.
Jones<Rottenberg.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Strasburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Gen Hide & Skin Corp (Phil & So Am SS. Dept.) & 10 Cent Stores<Stone.
Friedman<Schwartz.
Senner & Kaplan Co<Leven Burgh, Inc. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Hasbrouck<Hasbrouck—William R Roulstone.
SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Republic of Panna<Eronel Co—Phelan Beale. Arcularius<Wood—Richard F Weeks. Emigrant Sav Bank<Gray—Carl Ehlerman. Re Moghabghab—Oscar Lowenstein. Joyce<Lynch—Isaac Cohen. Manhattan Life Ins Co<Reddy—Abram Ellenbogen. Smith<Lowenstein—Philip C Samuels. Joyce<Lynch—William Bondy. Re McCann—Lawrence Greenbaum.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Parmalee—Phoenix Ingraham.
SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Gull<Gull—John C. Clark.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Philip Pretzfeld<Sarah Weinstein et al—Charles M O'Keeffe, Ella H Powell<Louis D Greenberg et al—Thomas A McGrath, Union Trust Co N Y<Minnie Tolleris—Stanley M Isaacs.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Ordway, J.—Motion calendar.

Re Creston Av.
Ford<Burbage.
Halpert<Halpert.
Hochhauser<Sterf.
Levein<same.
East River Sav Inst<Hyde.
Gaynor<Gaynor.

Santanastasio<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Re Downes (2.)
Re Cohen.
Clare<N Y Life Ins Co (3.)
Manda<Hawes.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Ordway, J.—No day calendar.

Case on—Eales<Stillwell.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Inq—Shadoff<Salzman.
Walsh<Rodgers & H.
Conway<H & N R RR.
Moss<Erie RR.
Posnick<H S & S Crystal.
Stark<Carvel Co.
Kirwin<Flint City Gas
Popkin<Gimbel Bros. (2.)
Perliach<Wolpin.
Katz<Cerberaux.
Hiawatson<Kraus.
Legarion<Carvel Co(2)
Wolfson<Rybachoff.

Col Wax Pro Co<Salvation Match Co.
Turvak<Inter R T.
Oronsky<C I & B RR
Herbst<Heitman.
Bainbridge Const Co<Lutheran Hospital.
Mosner<Meuer.
Rehfeld<Wheeler.
No Side Roof & Cor Co<CNY.
Krellenstein<Westchester Elec Ry.
Bogen<N Y Cath Pro.
Paff<Gorges.
Wood<CNY. (2.)

Highest number reached in regular order 921.

PART II.—Ordway, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case unfinished.

Amanna<Spinarelli.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

McCoun<Plaser.

TRIAL TERM—Nye, J.

Malone<Grossman (2.)
Rush<Rebstein.
Miller<Rogers & Hagerty.
Milani<Int R T.
Egan<same.
Gaffen<same.
Buchbaum<Feuerberg. (2.)
Kelly<Int R T.
Gorand<Carvel.
Becker<Peakin.
Hannon<Int R T.
White Corp<Oxy A W Co.
Shalkofsky<Roth.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

FARRAGUT HAT COMPANY, INC.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against the Farragut Hat Company, Inc., manufacturers of women's hats, 684 Broadway, by these creditors: Henry Greenstein, $300; B. Saperstein, $100, and R. Schecher, $150; also by these creditors: Abram Abramsky, $73; Max S. Brenner, trading as the Star Thread Company, $91; Henry Bitterman, $150; Wooster Paper Box Company, $32; Kovner Paper Box Company, $92, and Abraham Greenberg, $60. Liabilities are $4,300 and assets $2,500.

GEORGE H. ENGLIS, general building contractor, White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,177 and assets of $675 in real estate in the town of Greenburgh.

MAX KLAR.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Klar, manufacturer of caps, 213 Greene Street, by these creditors: S. Nativio & Co., $500; L. Finkelstein & Sons, $616, and S. Klein, $475. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000. Judge Hand appointed Richard O. Smith receiver.

HAROLD B. ABRAMS, salesman, 432 West 204th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $124,870, and assets unknown, consisting of bequests under the wills of Sarah C. Abrams and Harold B. Abrams, under the former he is to receive two Diamonds and a diamond ring, and under the latter, a life interest in some property and one-fourth interest in the residuary estate. Of the liabilities $122,000 are on bonds, secured by mortgages, and $2,879 is a deficiency judgment.

HENRY MOORHEAD, drug clerk, 297 West Twelfth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,678 and no assets. He formerly kept a drug store.

F. BERNSTEIN & CO.—John L. Lyttle has been appointed receiver of F. Bernstein & Co., dealers in women's apparel, 1,017 East 163d Street, in bond of $500. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $1,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 24.—Lucas Cutsikos, proprietor of a grocery, fruit, and package store in this city, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the District Court in Hartford today. His liabilities are $18,612 and his assets $9,965. The preferred claims total $3,100. The assets include real estate, $4,000; business, $3,200, and equipment, $1,850.

BOSTON, Mass., May 24.—Petitions in bankruptcy have been filed as follows:

John L. Malcolm of Arlington, contractor; liabilities, $11,861; assets, $1,639.

Peter Rabilis and James Garfield, trading as the Garfield Lunch, Boston; liabilities, $11,961; assets, $1,073.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 24.—John J. Daudt of Richmond, Ind., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court, listing his liabilities at $3,727.43 and his assets at $2,050.

William Wright of Bloomfield, who operated a general store at Sharkey, Ind., has filed a petition, listing liabilities of $2,184.86 and assets of $676.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor.

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Alpha Painting Corp.—Hull Gripper & Co.
Agnese, Paolo—V. L. Da Roza Estate, Inc.
Aoe, Frank A.—James Butler, Inc.
Albertson, Albert C.—W. H. Underwood
Blackeby, Frederick T., and Lee C.—O. Vos
Birmingham, Stirling—Z. Welbesahl
Charles T. Streeter Construction Co. and Chas. T. Streeter—Cosmopolitan Bank
Colonial Motion Picture Corp.—T. H. Hunter
Clark, Marion K.—Stern Bros.
Cohen, Hannah—Burns Bros.
Colonial Construction Co., Inc.—A. Backa
Cunningham, Peter T.—610 Riverside Drive Co.
Davenport, Lois E.—Butler, Butler & Davenport
David Schneider, Inc.—Pratt & Lambert Inc.
Diamond Expansion Bolt Co.—U. S. Expansion Bolt Co.
Dench An Doris, Inc.—M. Meyer
Frank, Effie—Royal Holding Co.
Folter, Carroll G. and Erald L. Martinit—A. G. Kenchen
Gale, Joseph—S. Levinson
Garry, Katherine R.—Stern Bros.
Gass, Harry—Kane Press, Inc.
Great Eastern Telephone Co.—Fremont Payne
Hanson Studios, Inc.—Ebbecks Furniture Co.
Hull, Lytle—A. G. Rouse
Kelly, Walter A.—C. A. Rogert
Kane, Frank—M. Moss.
Kimber, Robert B.—J. N. Hoff
Kaiser, William—I. Reith
Kastner, Adolph and Max—N. Wisenfeld
Martin, Harry A.—E. Fischer
Moeller, Harry R.—Convent Realty Co.
Mc F. O'Neill, Inc., and Ellen V. O'Neill—T. Williams et al.
Mason, Jennie C.—M. R. Coutant, costs
Mesbitz, Bessie—State Bank
McCoun, G. Harry—A. Foster et al.

Miller, John—H. T. Schachne
Miller, Philip—T. F. Holtorf
Mintz, Harry—American Silk Mills.
Northern Bank of N. Y. and McLay Av. Realty Co.—Washington Savings Bank, costs
Nason, Henry E.—E. Bunge
Neumeyer, Anna—J. M. Vance
Pierce, Marvin H.—G. Snyder
Roualet Wine Co.—L. Dreyer
Rondinella, Oreste—L. Tudisco
Ryan, Patrick—Federal Trust Co., costs.
Quinlan, Mary V.—J. J. Shaw
Quirk, John H.—F. C. Hollister
Rodgers, John C., Jr.—A. M. Hasell, Inc.
Schonberg, David—Brookside Realty Co.
Stewart, Martin I.—National Park Bank of N. Y.
Seessel, Inc.—Strobing & Romann
Secor, Mary—M. H. Clinchy
Sessel, Charles O.—H. F. Meyer
Sobel, Herman—H. Kram
Sloan Syndicate, Inc.—Story Press Corp.
Seessel, Inc.—H. F. Meyer
Towns, Mirabeau L.—George Barnard Co., Inc.
Thompson Henry E.—W. J. Kennedy
Ten Sixty-seven Fifth Av Co., Inc.—Collins Wagner Co., Inc.
Wix, George B.—W. Wix, costs
White, Mathilde—H. Schplerer
Woodrow, Samuel A.—R. S. Renison
Williams, Edgar B.—A. Hasker
Webb, Henry W.—Samuel Kats, Venice Market, Inc.
Wormser, Mollie—H. M. Seamans
Wasbutzky, Morris—H. Hirschhorn et al.
Weninger, Arthur E., and Weniger Engineering and Construction Co.—J. M. Seidenberg & Co., Inc.
Whamm, Charles—Babson's Statistical Organization, Inc.

The Oil Products Co., Inc., against which a judgment was filed by S. Henig, Inc., for $351.65, has entered an appeal against the decision and filed the proper bond.

In Bronx County.

Arnold, Frederick—Swift & Co., Inc.
American Iron Supply Co.—A. Wood Iron and Steel Co.
Boccagna, Salvatore and Felice—V. Dannace
Egan, Thomas F.; Peter T. Daly, and Henry L. Haffen—Morris Plan Co.
Goldschlag, Oscar — Friedman Tailoring Co., Inc.
Hearty, Patrick J. — Ebling Brewing Co.
H. P. Knight Scenic Studios, Inc.—C. A. Salisbury
King, Louise B., and Frederick—J. D. Cahill
Kaiser, John F., and Thomas H. Reynolds—E. M. Parker
Lippert, Benjamin, and Isidore Krug—S. Traun
Malatesta, John B.—Gimbel Bros, N.Y.
Palm, John—New York Telephone Co.
Rosenberg, Joseph—C. Ostrove
Rosenberg, Sam—Same
Ruehl, Andrew—N. Y. Telephone Co.
Steiner, Samuel—Friedman Tailoring Co., Inc
Third Avenue Railway Co.—R. H. Bermingham
Tofano, Frank and Emilia—D. Stevenson Brewing Co.
Tofano, Frank—Same

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Anderson, Gilbert M.—B. Altman & Co.; Feb. 2, 1917.
Abstbaum, Lena, Henry Abstbaum, and Bertha Steinberg—S. Kirschenbaum; March 21, 1917.
Greley Square Hotel Co.—M. Radt; June 12, 1916.
Same—Same; April 9, 1917.
Gatley Furniture Co., Inc.—I. L. Rosenbaum; May 15, 1917.
Godfrey, Walter E.—H. Best; Oct. 1, 1914
Goronto, Benjamin R.—W. Bruns; July 21, 1916.
Holmes, Robert and John A., Belle R. Holmes, John H. Holmes, Mary B. Holmes, and Florence Holmes Woodruff—E. Smith et al.
Kelly, James P.—Worthen & Aldrich Co.; Aug. 29, 1906.
Lubin Mfg. Co.—Sid Olcott International Productive, Inc.; March 21, 1917.
Rosenberg, Solomon — R. Rabinowitz; Jan. 27 1915.
Reinach, Udo M.—O. C. Hene; Oct. 4, 1916
Slotopolsky, Louis, Solomon Slotopolsky, and Jacob Broder—J. P. Schlionsky; Aug. 10, 1911.
Weinhandler, Solohon—F. Lowenthal; June 12, 1916.
Bernays, Ely—City of N. Y.; Dec. 1, 1913; vacated.
Conforti, Dominick P.—Aetna Life Ins. Co.; May 18, 1917.
Warshauer, Emily, and John W. Tammany—People, &c.; March 5, 1917.
Spergel, William and Max—Wm. Lustgarten & Co., Inc.; Nov. 29, 1915.
Ratkowsky, Abram—Realty Advertising and Supply Co.; Sept. 12, 1916.
Amend, Otto P.—L. A. Cushman; June 27, 1916; reversed.
Jones, Helen H.—Humphreys Homeopathic Medicine Co.; May 7, 1917.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Woods<Penn RR.
Ahles<C RR of N J.
Bailey<same.
Seidl-Cohn Co<Wm Filene's Sons Co.
US<L V RR. (3.)

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Case on—Cambria Steel Co<NY Cent RR. (2)
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 227, Third Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Owners' Tug S T Co 17, Limitation, &c.
Maxwell<Lighter Hustler.
Buffalo Motor Co<Boat Wasp.
Elderfield<Tug Transfer 21.
Home Ins Co<Tug Transfer 15.
Hallenbeck<St Paul F & M Ins Co.
Crew<Tug Morristown

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

US<McConnell.
Moore & McCormack<Haslein.
Manners<Triangle.
Universal<Voorhees.
Erb<Bittendorf.
Autopiano Co<Story & Clark.
Knickerbocker<Bassett
Dodge<Beals.
Lyon<Hartford.
Higgins<Aetna Ins Co.
Re S'tug C W Morse.
Deiches<Un Cop Co.
Halonowski<Erie.
Cook<Flagg.
Fklyn E. D. Term<Schr Renaissaer.
Am R Ex Co<Usona.
Austin<Booth.
Allied SS Corp<Morse.
Dodge<Beals.

Kollanowski<Ches & Ohio Ry.
Wells<US Stug Glen Cove.
Hanna<Hunt.
Mills<Christianson.
Bayles<Wiseman.
Cavanaugh<Stug Glen Cove.
Nessler<Fradericks.
Foreman<Renas.
Spencer-Kellogg<Bark La Argentina.
Arruet<Con Coal Co.
Matthews<Coll's.
Haumolg<Standard.
Weehawken D D Co<Tug T F Timmins.
McElwee<Ship Helena

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Steel Surpasses Its Old High Record—Government Loan Gaining Headway.

Although the volume of transactions on the Stock Exchange was slightly reduced yesterday from the total of the previous session, the advances were more marked and the performance of United States Steel, around which this newest big market has been constructed, satisfied the most enthusiastic bulls. In the last few minutes of trading Steel common sold at 131½ and closed within ⅛ of that figure, with a net advance of 3⅝ for the day. This figure—nearly 2 points above the previous highest price ever touched by the issue—was reached on very heavy transactions, large blocks of stocks changing hands on the rise. The dealings in this one stock alone totaled 391,000 shares yesterday, a little less than the total of Wednesday, but 35 per cent. of the total transactions in a fairly broad market. Other metal shares were sympathetically strong, though running far behind in point of activity. Midvale Steel, which has never been a popular speculative medium since its rapid slump from the high price of 96, made before the shares had been widely distributed, has been slowly gaining in the traders' esteem. It sold up to 64 yesterday and closed with a net advance of 1½. Lackawanna Steel did a little better, closing at 97⅝, up 2⅜, and Crucible moved up 3⅝. There were few issues, in fact, which did not score substantial gains. The two noteworthy exceptions were New York, New Haven & Hartford and Denver & Rio Grande.

Both of these issues achieved new low records yesterday on recent developments peculiar to themselves. The holders of Denver & Rio Grande have been alarmed at the prospect of a receivership for their company as an indirect result of the judgment for more than $32,000,000 awarded to the Equitable Trust Company as Trustee for the Western Pacific defaulted securities, which were guaranteed by the Denver. No one knows yet what the outcome of this unusual situation will be. The Denver's finances were in unsatisfactory shape before this huge judgment was filed against it and a readjustment of some kind, which will be inevitable if the lower court's decision is upheld, would have been advisable had the suit been won by the defendant company. The preferred stock sold down to 13¾ and closed at 15, with a net loss of 4 points. The common dropped 2½ points. New Haven slumped very easily to 32⅝, though a little of the loss was made up before the close. The break in this issue was directly traceable to liquidation by discouraged holders who did not like the prospect of having $50,000,000 of preferred stock put ahead of their shares. The upper house of the Massachusetts General Assembly heard a favorable report yesterday on a bill to authorize the company to issue preferred stock to permit necessary financing when the company has not been able to do through bonds. As holders of the common stock will have the first right to subscribe to the new issue, if authorized, it is likely to develop that yesterday's interpretation of the news was a wrong one.

As always happens, the substantial rise which the stock market has had has finally resulted in quickening public interest in stocks after a long period in which the market was left very largely to professional traders. There were signs yesterday of increased participation by investors whose imagination has been fired by stories of the tremendous sums which are to be expended among American industries. The Liberty loan is assuming a much more satisfactory aspect. While the very large proportion of the $2,000,000,000 authorized has already been taken, the subscriptions to date have come very largely from institutions and wealthy investors, but there was reported yesterday a very satisfactory and growing response from the small investor who, in the last analysis, must supply a very large part of the funds under this loan, and an even larger proportion of any subsequent offerings.

HOLIDAY ON LONDON MARKET

Empire Day Celebrated on Exchange —Russian Securities Improve.

LONDON, May 24.—The stock market today celebrated Empire Day quietly and principally with a lavish display of flags in which the Stars and Stripes were prominent.

The better feeling regarding Russia continued a strengthening influence, and Russian securities and other allied stocks improved under quiet support. Industrials were freely bought and rubber and mine shares hardened, but American securities declined and closed quiet. United States Steel was a firm exception.

Money was in increased demand and discount rates were firm.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 24.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 25 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 87 francs 80 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 4 — Last 3½
Low ..... 2½ — Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	4⅛@4¼	Sixty days	4⅛@4¼
Ninety days	4⅛@4¼	Ninety days	4¼
Four months	4⅛@4¼	Four months	4¼
Five months	4⅛@4¼	Five months	4¼
Six months	4⅛@4¼	Six months	4¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days 4¼
4 to 6 months 5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7355	$4.7555	.0001¼
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.73	5.73	5.73	+ .00⅜
Cables	5.72	5.72	5.72	+ .00⅜

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.76⅞
5.1825 Paris	5.73	5.72
China—		
Hongkong	57.50	57.60
Peking	91.50	91.62½
Shanghai	85.50	85.62½
19.295 Greece	19.85	19.90
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.03	7.02
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.12½	51.25
Yokohama	51.12½	51.25
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10 Holland	41.18⅜	41.31½
51.85 Russia	27.53	27.65
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.65	28.85
Stockholm	30.00	30.20
Christiania	29.30	29.50
9.205 Spain	22.10	22.30
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.66	43.76
32.44 Rio	26.69	26.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.08	5.06½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $537,498,029; balance, $32,466,118; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,802,076; Federal Reserve credit balance, $4,900,481.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 93⅜@$1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37¾d, unchanged; in New York, 74⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 58½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	1,120,190	697,554	273,220
Year to date	76,441,208	71,013,940	50,751,440

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5½	5¾	1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	6	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅝
4½	5½	100	Alaska Juneau	5	5	5	5	— ½
27¼	27½	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27¼	27½	26½	27	+1
84½	84½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	84	84	84	84	— ⅝
100½	101½	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	101	101	101	101	....
92	92¼	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	91½	92	91½	92	+ ½
49	49¼	14,500	Am. Can	47½	49½	47½	49¼	+2¼
72¼	72½	6,900	Am. Car & Fdry	71	72½	70¾	72⅝	+1⅝
13⅜	14	2,700	Am. H. & Leather	13	14¼	13	14	+1⅛
63	63½	1,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	61½	63½	61½	63½	....
26½	27	100	Am. Ice Securities	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	21⅞	4,500	Am. Linseed	21½	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅝
58	58¼	900	Am. Linseed pf	57½	58¼	57½	58¼	+1½
71¼	71⅝	8,800	Am. Locomotive	70¾	71⅝	70⅝	71⅝	+1⅛
9¼	10	400	Am. Malting	10	10	10	10	+ ¼
57	58	1,100	Am. Malting 1st pf	55½	57	55½	57	+1½
105	105¼	12,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	104¼	105⅝	104¼	105¼	+1¼
112	113	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112½	113	112½	113	+ ⅜
97⅝	98⅜	600	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
97⅜	98⅜	50	Do., odd lot	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	....
66½	67	2,700	Am. Steel Fdries	66⅜	66⅝	65⅝	66⅞	+1⅜
110	110¼	500	Am. Sugar Ref	110	110¼	110	110	+ ½
31¼	31⅜	5,900	Am. Sumatra Tob	31½	32½	31⅛	31½	....
87½	93	100	Am. Sumat. Tob. pf	90	90	90	90	....
121⅜	121½	1,300	Am. Tel. & Tel	122	122⅜	121⅜	121½	— ¼
106⅜	106⅝	300	Am. Tobacco	105⅜	106⅜	105⅛	106⅝	+1⅝
102	106	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅜
51¼	57⅜	900	Am. Woolen	51¾	51¾	51⅛	51½	+ ⅜
97½	98¼	100	Am. Woolen pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	+ ⅞
31	32	200	Am. Zinc L. & S	32	32	32	32	—1
82⅝	82⅞	20,000	Anaconda Copper	83	83¼	82¼	82⅜	+ 1⅛
101¼	101⅝	4,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	101½	101⅞	101¼	101⅜	— ⅛
15	18	200	At., Birm. & At	16	16	16	16	....
104¼	104½	2,500	At. Gulf & West	103⅜	105¼	103½	104½	+ ½
61¼	61½	16,000	Baldwin Loco	59½	61½	59¾	61¼	+2¼
70⅝	70⅞	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	70¼	71	70½	70⅝	....
1	1⅛	300	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
140	141	900	Bethlehem Steel	138	141	138	141	+3
134½	134⅝	37,800	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	131¼	134⅜	131	134½	+3½
59	60	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	59¼	59¼	58⅝	59	— ⅜
95	96⅛	300	Burns Brothers	95½	96	95½	96	+ ½
45½	46	600	Butte & Superior	46	46	45¼	46	+1
37	37¼	100	California Packing	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36¾	....
20⅜	21¼	200	California Petrol	21	21	21	21	+ ½
50	51¾	300	California Pet. pf	51¾	51¾	51½	51¾	....
80½	82	200	Calumet & Arizona	83	83	82	82	—1¼
162	162½	2,200	Canadian Pacific	160⅜	162⅜	160¼	162¼	+2
92⅞	93	27,700	Central Leather Co	91¼	93	90⅝	92⅞	+2⅞
115	118	15	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	....
37	37⅛	400	Cerro de Pasco	36⅞	37	36⅞	37	— ⅛
58⅜	59⅛	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	58⅛	59	58⅜	59	+ ⅜
11	11⅜	300	Chi. Great Western	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	....
31	34	300	Chi. Great West. pf	32½	32⅝	32	32	—1½
74	74¼	3,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	74	74⅜	73½	74⅛	+ ⅜
113½	115	400	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	114	114½	114	114	+ ¼
112	112¼	500	Chi., Northwest	112¾	112¾	112	112	....
41⅜	42¼	500	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs.of d.2d pd	41⅜	41⅝	41½	41⅝	— ⅜
65¾	66½	200	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w.i.	66	66	66	66	— ⅝
23½	23¾	1,400	Chile Copper	23⅝	23⅞	23¼	23½	....
57½	57¾	2,400	Chino Copper	57½	58	57½	57¾	— ⅜
70	76	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	—3⅜
53⅜	54	4,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	52½	54	52½	53⅜	+1⅝
27	28	100	Col. & Southern	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
41⅛	41¼	100	Columbia Gas & El	41	41	41	41	+ ½
107⅜	108	200	Consolidated Gas	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	....
111	115	400	Consol. Gas, Balt	112¾	113	112¾	113	+1
94	95¼	400	Continental Can	94½	95	94½	95	+1½
27	27¼	21,300	Corn Products Ref	26¾	27⅝	26½	27	+ ½
101½	102	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	+ ½
74	74½	47,400	Crucible Steel	71	75⅛	70⅞	74	+3⅝
43	43½	6,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	43½	43½	42½	43	— ¼
91	92	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	91¼	92	91¼	91¼	— ¼
180	185	400	Cuban-Am. Sugar	185	185	180¼	180¼	—4¾
113½	114	400	Delaware & Hud	115	115½	114	114	—1
208	217½	400	Del., Lack. & West	212	212	210	210	—5
6	6⅜	200	Den. & Rio Grande	7¼	7¼	6½	6½	—2½
15	15½	3,300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	18¾	18¾	13¾	14½	—4¾
16	17½	2,200	Distillers' Secur	17	17¾	16¾	16¾	....
12	12¾	600	Dome Mines	12	12¾	12	12	+ ¼
73	75	100	Driggs-Seabury	72	72	72	72	....
6¾	8	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	8	8	8	8	....
31⅜	32½	3,300	Elk Horn Coal	30⅝	33	30⅝	32	....
24½	25	8,900	Erie	24½	25¼	24½	25	+ ⅛
37½	38	900	Erie 1st pf	37½	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+ ⅛
28½	29	300	Erie 2d pf	29	29	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
14	18½	100	Federal Min. & S	14	14	14	14	+2⅝
39⅞	42	200	Federal M. & S. pf	39½	40	39½	40	+2
31	32	300	Gaston, W. & W	31	32	31	32	+ ⅛
100	100½	300	General Electric	100	100	150⅞	150⅞	....
103	104¾	7,600	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	103	104½	102½	104¼	+ ⅜
51	52	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	51½	52⅜	51½	52⅜	+ ⅜
107½	108	1,500	Great Northern pf	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	+ ⅛
35⅜	35½	19,100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	34⅛	35½	34⅛	35⅜	+1½
44	44⅜	200	Greene-Cananea	44⅜	45	44⅜	45	+ ⅝
101	102	200	Illinois Central	101⅛	101¾	101⅛	101¾	+1¼
62¼	62¼	12,600	Inspiration Copper	61¼	62¼	61¼	62¼	+1
10¼	10⅜	300	Interboro Consol	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
57⅜	58⅛	1,000	Interboro Con. pf	57⅜	58⅛	57¼	58	+ ⅞
20¾	21	100	Int. Agricultural	21	21	21	21	+ ⅜
52	53	700	Int. Agricultural pf	53	53	51¼	52	— ⅞
113	116	100	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	115	115	115	115	+ ⅝
74	77	100	Int. Harvester Corp	75	75	75	75	....
28½	28¾	3,600	Int. Mer. Marine	28½	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
81	81¼	14,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf	81¼	81⅞	80¼	81⅝	+ ⅞
41½	41¾	10,500	Int. Nickel	41	42¼	41	41½	+ ⅛
38	38¼	300	Int. Paper	38	38¾	38	38¾	+ ⅛
96¾	97	100	Int. Pr. pf. ctf. dep	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	....
21⅜	22	600	Kansas City South	21⅜	22	21¼	22	+ ½
46¾	47	4,500	Kennecott Copper	46¾	47⅛	46¾	47	+ ½
96¼	97⅜	22,100	Lackawanna Steel	96¼	97⅝	95⅝	97⅜	+2⅝
16	19	300	Lake Erie & West	16	16	16	16	+ ⅜
18	18½	1,400	Lee Rubber & Tire	18	18¼	18	18¼	....
127½	127¾	200	Loud. & Nash	127½	127⅞	127½	127½	—1¾
127⅜	127½	70	Do., odd lot	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	....
64½	66	100	Mackay Cos. pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	....
48	49	300	Maxwell Motors	49	49	48¾	48¾	+ ½
65	68	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	68	68	68	68	+ ½
30½	31½	100	Max. Motors 2d of	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	—1½
94⅜	95	11,200	Mexican Petroleum	94½	95¼	94½	94¾	+ ⅝
40⅜	41	1,100	Miami Copper	41	41	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅞
63⅞	64	12,900	Midvale Steel	62¼	64	62½	63⅞	+1½
17½	18½	100	Minn. & St. L. new	18	18	18	18	+ ½
108	110	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M	106	108	106	108	+2½
6	6½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅝
57⅝	58	900	Mo. Pacific 1st pd	58¼	58⅝	58	58	....
28	28¼	4,900	Mo. Pacific w. i	27⅞	28¼	27⅝	28	+ ¼
98½	101	100	Montana Power	99	99	99	99	....
111	112	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	111	111	111	111	—1
37½	37⅝	8,900	Nat. Enam. & St	36¾	38	36⅜	37½	+1⅛
96	98	300	Nat. En. & St. pf	97	97⅜	97	97⅜	+ ⅛
56	56½	200	National Lead	56¼	56¾	56¼	56¼	+ ¼
4	6	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	+ ¾
25	25½	600	Nevada Con. Cop	25	25½	25	25½	....
149½	150	400	N. Y. Air Brake	150	150	149	149½	+ ½
90⅞	91	1,700	N. Y. Central	90¾	91¼	90¼	91	+ ½
14½	16	100	N. Y. Dock	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
31	32⅜	15,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	32	32⅜	31⅞	32	—3⅜
21	22	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	21¼	21½	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
122¼	123	100	Norfolk & Western	122⅜	123	122⅜	123	+ ½
103¼	103½	1,100	Northern Pacific	102⅞	103¼	102⅝	103¼	+ ⅜
90¾	100	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	92	92	92	92	—1
137½	138¼	6,900	Ohio Cities Gas	138	138⅜	137½	137½	+ ¾
48	50	400	Ohio Fuel Supply	50	50	50	50	—1
24½	25	4,600	Pacific Mail	24½	25⅝	24½	25¼	+1¼
91	94	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	93	93	93	93	+1
52⅝	52⅞	500	Penn. R. R	52⅝	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝	....
72½	73	600	People's Gas, Chi	73	73	72	72½	—1
18½	19	300	Père Marquette	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
33½	33¾	200	Philadelphia Co	33⅜	33⅜	33	33	+ ⅜
72	73	200	P. C., C. & St. L	72	72	72	72	—1
49⅜	49½	22,100	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	48	49½	47¼	49½	+1⅞
115	116	600	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	114	115	114	115	+2
98	99½	25	Pittsburgh Steel pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	....
27½	27⅞	1,800	Pitts. & West Va	27	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅜
64	65	850	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	63	64	63	64	—1
75½	76½	900	Pressed Steel Car	75¼	76½	75	76½	+1½
53	53¾	1,000	Railway Steel Sp	53	53¾	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
98	100	100	Railway Steel S. pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ⅝
53	53¾	5,200	Ray Con. Copper	30⅞	30⅞	29⅝	30	....
93½	93⅝	39,300	Reading	92	93⅝	91¾	93⅜	—2
88⅝	89	64,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	88⅝	91⅜	88¼	91⅛	+3⅝
63¼	64	200	Royal Dutch t r	63¼	64	63½	64	....
17	17½	1,700	St. Louis-San F	17	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
38	38	100	Saxon Motor	38	38	38	38	....
27	27	200	Sear. Air Line pf	27	27	27	27	....
27	27	100	Shattuck-Arizona	27	27	27	27	....
54	54¼	2,100	Sinclair Oil & Ref	54	54¼	54	54½	+ ⅛
56⅝	57⅛	4,200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	55	57½	55	57	+1⅝
94	94⅛	2,900	Southern Pacific	93⅜	94	93⅜	94	+ ⅝
26⅜	26½	3,300	Southern Railway	26	26½	25⅞	26½	+ ½
54⅜	55	400	Southern Ry. pf	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝	— ⅛
81⅝	81¾	7,400	Studebaker Corp	81¼	81⅝	80¼	81⅛	— ⅝
46	46¼	800	Superior Steel	46	47½	46	47	+ ½
100½	101⅝	200	Sup. Steel 1st pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
212½	214	3,000	Texas Co	214½	214⅝	213	213	— ½
15	15⅜	600	Texas & Pacific	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
19½	19⅝	900	Third Avenue	20½	20½	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
54	54½	3,300	Tobacco Products	54⅞	54½	53½	54½	+ ⅛
45	45¾	2,000	Transue & Wms	44	45½	44	45½	+1⅛
81	82	200	Union B. & P. new	80	81	80	81	—1
137½	137⅝	6,200	Union Pacific	136½	137½	136½	137¼	+1¼
80	81¼	200	Union Pacific pf	80	80	80	80	+1⅞
44¾	45¼	900	United Alloy Steel	45	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅜
99¼	100	200	United Cigar Stores	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99½	— ⅛
137½	139	500	United Fruit	137⅝	138	137⅝	138	— ⅜
7	7⅛	100	United Rys. Invest	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
16	20	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	16	16	16	16	....
131½	131⅝	24,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	130¼	132⅜	129⅝	131⅜	+1⅝
97½	100	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	99⅝	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	+1½
12	14	100	U. S. Ind. & Imp. Co	12½	12½	12½	12½	—1½
57¾	57¼	500	U. S. Rubber	57⅞	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
58⅝	59¼	1,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M	59	59¼	58⅝	59	....
50	51⅜	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅜
131⅜	131½	391,300	U. S. Steel	128⅝	131½	128¼	131⅜	+3⅝
118⅝	119	600	U. S. Steel pf	118⅝	119	118¼	119	+ ⅛
113	113½	9,400	Utah Copper	114¼	115⅜	114	115¼	+ ⅛
44¼	44⅝	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	43⅞	44¼	43⅞	44¼	+ ¼
68	70	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	67½	67½	67½	67½	—3½
12⅜	12¼	500	Wabash	12½	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
47¼	48	1,100	Wabash pf. A	47⅜	47⅞	47⅜	47⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	25½	700	Wabash pf. B	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
19	19¼	3,100	Western Maryland	19	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
17	18	300	Western Pacific	17	17	17	17	....
46	47	200	Western Pacific pf	46	46	45⅝	45⅝	+2½
92½	93¼	600	Western Union Tel	93	93½	92¼	93¼	+ ¼
53¼	53½	18,700	Westingh. E. & M	53½	53⅝	52	53½	....
68	69	100	Westingh. 1st pf	68	68	68	68	....
14¼	14½	830	Wheeling & L. E	14	14⅝	14	14½	....
45	45¾	200	White Motors	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅝
71	72	100	Wilson & Co	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
28	28¼	6,700	Willys-Overland	28¼	28⅝	27⅝	28	— ¼
51½	52	2,600	Wisconsin Central	50⅜	51⅜	50	51½	+1⅛
30½	31¼	100	Worthington Pump	31	31	31	31	....
55⅝	56⅜	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	56	56	56	56	+ ⅞

FREIGHT CAR FAMINE GROWS

Net Shortage on May 1 Was 145,449, an Increase of 652.

The scarcity of freight cars for moving the tremendous business which the United States is enjoying is becoming even more marked, according to the reports submitted to the American Railway Association. The net shortage of cars on May 1 was 145,449, an increase of 652 cars over the deficiency existing a month earlier. The present shortage is the largest since the supply began to run behind shippers' needs last September.

The present large shortage compares with a maximum surplusage of 413,000 cars which existed at one time in 1908. As

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100 Am. Thermos Bottle
100 Kensico Cemetery
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$5,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell 6s
$5,000 Standard Milling 6s
$5,000 Peoria Water Works 4s

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American Graphophone
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Borden's Cond. Milk
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MAYOR VETOES BILL FOR ROCKAWAY CITY

Would Result in Loss of $52,800,000 to New York, Mitchel Tells Whitman.

FEARS EFFECT ON BONDS

Dual Control of Jamaica Bay, with its Vast Waterfront, Another Undesirable Feature.

Mayor Mitchel vetoed yesterday the legislative bill providing for the secession of Rockaway peninsula from the city and the establishment of a municipality there. It is the second time in his administration that the present Mayor has disapproved a similar measure. The veto kills the bill, as the Legislature, not being in session, cannot pass it over the Mayor's opposition.

In a memorandum to Governor Whitman Mr. Mitchel stated that he vetoed the bill with regret as he had told friends of the measure that he would accept it if an entirely satisfactory financial adjustment could be effected between the proposed new municipality and the City of New York. He said he was convinced, however, that it would be impossible to provide, under the terms of the bill, for a financial adjustment that would conserve the financial interests of New York. The Mayor said further:

"If this bill became law there would result a dual control of Jamaica Bay, with its vast undeveloped water front, which would of necessity mean a conflict between the interests of the new Rockaway City and the City of New York. New York City has already been committed by agreements and leases to the improvement of a part of the bay that would be under the jurisdiction of the new city. These agreements cover not only islands and hassocks, but also the north shore of the Rockaway peninsula facing the bay.

"The City of New York, by the acceptance of this bill, would lose miles of what is now the finest sea front within its jurisdiction. It is difficult to estimate such a loss in financial terms, but the resulting inconvenience to citizens who use the Rockaway beaches in the Summer, and the difficulty of developing rapid transit to those beaches in the future, constitute grave objections to separation. This bill, if signed, would bring about a loss of over $52,800,000 of taxable realty, together with the annual tax revenue therefrom. This would deprive the city of upward of $1,180,000 of general property taxes, and in addition thereto of an amount ranging from $50,000 to $70,000, in other special revenues.

"If basis were given for the belief that the City of New York was facing gradual disintegration, the resulting effect upon future bond sales of the city might be disastrous. The loss of over $52,800,000 of taxable realty would at once result in a reduction of $5,280,000 in the constitutional debt incurring power of the city, without reducing by one dollar the city's constitutional debt. There is no provision within the charter for the proposed Rockaway City where the City of New York could be relieved of any part of its constitutional debt. The constitutional debt of the City of New York which would be chargeable against Rockaway City could only be reduced if actual liquidation thereof was made by payments from Rockaway City to the City of New York."

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Ask'd.
Tin, spot	65.00	65.50	65.50	66.00
Lead	11.00	...	11.00	...
Spelter	9.62½	...	9.50	...
Antimony	...	24.00	...	25.00
Quicksilver	*100.00	...	*100.00	...
Aluminium	*80.00	62.00	*80.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	43.50	44.50	43.50	44.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32¼@32c, carload lots, spot delivery; 31½@32c, second quarter; 28¼@29c, third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	129	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	253	5	0	253	5	0
Tin, futures	253	15	0	253	15	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

COTTON ADVANCES

General List Closes Steady, with a Net Gain of 13 to 19 Points.

May contracts touched 21½ cents and December within one point crossed the 21-cent level in yesterday's trading on the Cotton Exchange. Early irregularity was followed by renewed activity and strength. Reactions were not only recovered, but prices made a new high ground, with October deliveries selling up from 20.50c to 20.89c and closing at 20.78c. The general list closed steady at a net advance of 13 to 19 points.

The feature during the morning was the final evening-up of May contracts. There was a little liquidation of the near-month at the start, but after selling at 20.85c on the call, May advanced to 20.50c on covering by belated shorts. This made a jump of 35 points from Wednesday's closing price, an advance of no less than 9 cents a pound from the low level of February 1, and a recovery to within 5 points of the season's high level established last November. Trading in May ceased at midday, the last sale being at 21.40c.

The general list had opened at a decline of 6 to 11 points under scattering liquidation, but soon firmed up on the strength of the near month, and after May was out of the way, shorts and later deliveries showed nervousness. An optimistic view of the war news, talk of larger spot sales, and a reiteration of bullish private crop accounts stimulated the demand which carried active months about 26 to 32 points net higher. The close was several points off from the best under realizing and there was also Liverpool selling here in the late trading. Early yesterday October in New York was about 420 points under Liverpool, and some of the people with English connections are predicting a difference of about 500 points should the war continue.

While increased spot sales in the South suggest prices more satisfactory to remaining holders, there was no talk of hedge selling around the ring. On the contrary, South Atlantic spot interests were credited with buying yesterday morning, presumably to cover hedges, and except for realizing, offerings were very light during the entire day. Exports for the day were 17,084 bales, making 4,814,678 bales so far this season, against 4,880,151 last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	21.50	20.85	...	21.15
June	...	...	21.20 bid	21.05
July	21.21	20.85	21.10@21.18	20.95
August	21.01	20.95	20.95@21.00	20.82
September	...	...	20.88 bid	20.70
October	20.89	20.50	20.78@20.80	20.60
November	...	...	20.80 bid	20.62
December	20.99	20.56	20.86@20.89	20.67
January	20.97	20.59	20.89@20.90	20.71
March	21.10	20.78	21.08@21.10	20.90

The local market for spot cotton was steady and unchanged, at 21.55c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 20.85c; New Orleans, 20.75c; Savannah, 21c; Augusta, 21c; Memphis, 21c; Houston, 21c.

The day's statistics follow:

	Thursday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	4,590	7,891	12,119
Exports	17,084	3,043	13,556
Port stocks	903,150	239,127	1,116,797
Interior receipts	9,461	7,055	6,776
Interior shipments	12,751	10,829	15,615
N. Y. arrivals	511	...	...
New York stocks	51,882	51,592	153,179

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton good demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,500. American, 9,000. Imports, 12,000; American, 5,000. Midupland, 18.79d. Futures opened steady, 2 to 3 points lower. Closed irregular and unsettled, at a net decline of 8 to 15 points. May-June, 13.15d; July-August, 12.98d; October-November, 12.40d; January-February, 12.24d; March-April, 12.12d.

Manchester: Yarns in more demand; cloths hardening.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Am. Locomotive.	1¼	Q	July 2	June 29
Do. Pf.	1¾	Q	July 20	June 30
Childs Co.	1½	Q	June 11	May 31
Do	1¾	Q	June 11	May 31
Continental Ref.	2	M	June 10	June 1
Do. pf.	3½	Q	July 2	June 15
Magma Copper	50c	Q	June 30	June 8
Ohio Fuel Oil	50c	—	June 5	May 31

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The marked improvement which has taken place in the crop prospect for Winter wheat since the Government report was issued early this month is beginning to have a bearish influence on sentiment in the wheat market despite the limitations imposed on trading operations. The news from the Spring wheat belt is also of a most encouraging nature, and with exporters out of the market, for the time being at least, and mills not buying freely, values have developed a downward tendency. During the course of liquidation in the Chicago contract market yesterday prices lost 5@7½c. There seems to be little probability of trading in wheat until the Government's plan of food control is finally decided upon, while the future course of operations in the marketing of the new crop will also be determined by whether or not unrestricted trading is going to be permitted in the leading contract markets. Rye—Market easy. No. 2 Western, $2.45, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.25½	2.22	2.22	2.27	1.10¾
September	2.00	1.93	1.93½	2.01	1.11¼

CORN.

The corn market showed a very steady tendertone early in the day but declined sharply late, and final quotations were 4¾@6c net lower. The news on the new crop was again of the most promising nature and, while some replanting will be necessary, the complaints regarding poor germination have not been as numerous as might have been expected in view of the cold weather. There were reports that New England points were reselling corn and the local cash market was weak, with No. 2 yellow quoted at $1.79, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.57	1.51½	1.52¼	1.58¾	70¼
September	1.47⅞	1.41	1.41¾	1.47¾	69¾

OATS.

The oats market was also under pressure of increased offers from the country, and prices at the close of the day showed net losses of 2¾c to 3c. The recent rains were considered highly beneficial for the new crop and the outlook at present is good. The local cash market was weak; standard quoted at 74c; No. 2 white, 75c; No. 3 white, 73@73¼c; No. 4 white, 72½@73c; fancy clipped white, 77@78c; ordinary clipped white, 75@77c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	65	62	62	65	40¾
September	55¼	53⅝	53¾	55¼	38⅝

PROVISIONS.

Weakness developed in the early market under selling of lard by commission houses, but sharp rallies took place after midday, and the market closed at about top point. Shorts and packers bought in the late afternoon on political news, which tended to offset the break in corn. Of 110,000 hogs at Western points Chicago had 23,000 head, with 18,000 head expected on Friday; Kansas City, 8,000 head, and Omaha 10,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	22.42	22.20	22.37	22.37	12.60
September	22.57	22.32	22.50	22.55	12.75
Ribs—					
July	20.60	20.45	20.52	20.60	12.65
September	20.80	20.60	20.72	20.77	12.75
Pork—					
July	38.05	37.92	28.00	38.10	22.82

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was nervous, and, after feverish price changes both ways, closed with gains of 1 to 2 points for the active positions, although some of the months were net unchanged and May showed an advance of 10 points. Total sales for the day were 25,800 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	16.80@...	16.45
May	16.75	16.75	16.50@...	16.40
June	...	...	16.40@16.75	16.45
July	16.58	16.46	16.51@16.54	16.50
August	16.54	16.45	16.50@16.53	16.48
September	16.53	16.46	16.50@16.52	16.50
October	16.46	16.40	16.45@16.46	16.43
November	16.24	16.15	16.20@16.21	16.18
December	16.20	16.15	16.16@16.19	16.16

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very quiet again yesterday. Possibly the passage of the War Revenue bill by the House served to emphasize the uncertainties of the war tax, while it looked as though the hedging of recent small business in cost and freight had been completed during the previous day. At any rate, the sales yesterday were placed at only 7,250 bags, and there was very little change in prices, with the market closing net unchanged to 1 point lower. The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged on the basis of 10¾c for Rio 7 and 10¾c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	...	...	8.17@8.18	8.18
June	8.18	8.18	8.17@8.18	8.18
July	8.24	8.24	8.23@8.25	8.23
August	...	...	8.28@8.30	8.28
September	8.32	8.31	8.32@8.34	8.33
October	...	...	8.36@8.38	8.36
November	...	...	8.40@8.42	8.41
December	8.47	8.44	8.44@8.46	8.45
January	...	...	8.50@8.52	8.51
February	...	...	8.56@8.58	8.57
March	8.64	8.64	8.62@8.64	8.63
April	...	...	8.68@8.70	8.69

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened steady, 1 point lower to 5 points higher, with sales on the call 1,700 tons. The market firmed up on covering by shorts and new outside buying due to reports that the Government was about to commandeer coastwise vessels which, it was thought, would seriously interfere with shipping from Cuba to the United States. The market closed close to the best point of the day, or 4@8 points net higher, with total sales 18,500 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	...	...	4.96@4.99	4.91
June	4.96	4.93	4.96@4.99	4.91
July	5.06	4.98	5.08@5.05	4.99
August	5.10	5.04	5.08@5.09	5.03
September	5.14	5.07	5.12@5.13	5.07
October	...	...	5.03@5.10	5.00
November	...	...	5.08@5.09	5.00
December	4.90	4.85	4.88@4.90	4.82
January	...	...	4.63@4.65	4.57
February	...	...	4.49@4.51	4.41
March	4.47	4.40	4.43@4.46	4.35

Aside from a reduction of 50 points by Arbuckle there was no change in refined sugar prices, the list still ranging from 7.50@8.50c for fine granulated. The inquiry was light, with domestic buyers inclined to hold off and await developments, and while a moderate export business is going on from time to time with miscellaneous countries, the business on the whole is not particularly large, refiners still restricting orders. The market for raw sugar was unsettled, and Cuban holders were offering sugars in a limited way. A local refiner bought 7,000 bags Cubas, June shipment, at 4½c, cost and freight, equal to 5.89c duty paid. There were further buyers of May and June shipment at this price, with holders asking 5c, cost and freight. Canadian refiners bought 6,000 bags various non-privileged sugars, afloat, at 4 11-16c, cost, insurance, and freight. Spot prices follow: Centrifugal, 5.96c; molasses, 5.08c, cost and freight, 4 15-16c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,291 packages. Prices again higher and firm. Supplies coming forward moderately and stock is absorbed as fast as received. All grades of creamery show a gain of ½c and there is a little stronger market for ladles and packing stock. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 41½@42c; extras, (92 score,) 41c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39½@40½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 37½@38c; thirds, 36@37c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42@42½c; extras, 41½c; firsts, 40@41c; seconds, 38@39½c; State, dairy tubs, finest, 40½c; good to prime, 38@40c; common to fair, 34@37½c; renovated, extras, 38@38½c; firsts, 37@37½c; lower grades, 32@36c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 32@32½c; seconds, 31½c; lower grades, 30½@31c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 31½@32c; No. 2, 31c; lower grades, 29½@30½c.

EGGS—Receipts yesterday, 84,874 cases. The market was quieter and the tone less firm. The strength of Western advices induces a fairly firm holding of high grade northern stock and the full range of values is without quotable change, although outside quotations are rather more extreme, except for the very finest qualities. Medium and undergrades quieter and barely steady. Dirties are more plentiful and moving rather slowly, only a few of the finest packings reaching top quotations; average prime stock can be had at 33½c. Nearby white eggs quieter, but values are fairly well sustained; most of the trading is in range of 38½@39c, only very closely selected goods bringing more. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 38½@39c; storage packed, firsts, 37@38c; storage packed, seconds, 36@36½c; fresh gathered firsts, 36@37c; State, Penn. and nearby grades, 32½@33½c; undergrades, 30@32c. State, Penn. and nearby Western, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 39@40c; ordinary to good, 38@38½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37½@38c; Western and Southern, gathered firsts, 36@37c; State, Penn. and nearby, henmery browns, 38½@39½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 36@37½c. DUCK EGGS—Nearby, Indian Runner, 42c; Baltimore, 39@40c; Western and prime Southern, 36@36c.

FIGHT FOR PROXIES OF FEDERAL SUGAR

C. H. Mackay's Object in Seeking Votes for Annual Meeting Not Disclosed.

IS ALREADY VICE PRESIDENT

Claus A. Spreckels, for Directors, Sends Letter to Stockholders Asking Their Support.

A contest for proxies to be voted at the annual meeting of the Federal Sugar Refining Company on June 18 is on, and lively developments are promised when the shareholders meet. It was learned yesterday that Clarence H. Mackay, head of the Mackay Companies, has been quietly soliciting votes for several days, and yesterday the Directors sent out a letter to stockholders, signed by President Claus A. Spreckels, as an offset to Mr. Mackay's efforts.

The unusual feature of the situation is supplied by the fact that Mr. Mackay is a Vice President and Director of the Federal Company. William W. Cook, another Director, is Mr. Mackay's counsel. For several years these men have been supporters of Mr. Spreckels and his other associates in developing the concern. Mr. Mackay could not be reached yesterday, and at his office it was said that in his absence comment on the plan in view could not be made. Mr. Spreckels said that any information obtained about the contest would have to come from Mr. Mackay.

"The present management," said Mr. Spreckel's letter, "has been in control of the operation of the property since the enterprise was started in 1902. The policy of the management has been to enlarge the plant to its most economical working basis, to pay for improvements out of earnings, and to accumulate a working capital which would enable the company to go through unsettled financial times without risk.

"In the judgment of the Board of Directors these objects have now been achieved, and in view of the fact that the last year has been unusually prosperous, (the plant having very generally run to capacity, 10,000 barrels a day,) the Board of Directors is of the opinion that the common stock may safely be placed on a permanent dividend basis. It is the intention of the board to ask stockholders to rescind their previous instructions and authorize a full and complete disclosure of the financial position of the company.

Under the present management the properties have been brought to a high state of efficiency. A change of control would impair this efficiency, disrupt the organization, and depreciate the value of your investment. The present management earnestly requests that you will personally attend the annual meeting, or, if unable to attend, that you will have a representative present with authority to act for you, after hearing the reports and the full discussion which will follow."

The company has not paid dividends on the common stock since 1912. In 1913 the shares were stricken from the Stock Exchange list for the announced reason that the company was no longer making public statements in respect to earnings. At the same time Mr. Spreckels announced that the information was being withheld because the management feared that competitors would secure from earnings' reports data which would affect the company's business.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs receipts	$21,382,723	$199,986,022
Ord. internal rev.	87,653,926	180,327,066
Income tax	5,472,768	142,322,725
Miscellaneous	8,872,091	65,755,234
Total receipts	$152,861,510	$788,371,580
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disb.	58,902,754	...
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	...	93,815,442
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	1,915,392	88,689,665
Expenditures	93,968,756	887,187,023

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4½	4.80	4.83
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'29	4½@5	4.75	4.80
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	5.60	5.75
Can. Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.10	4.75
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	4.90	4.85
Chic. & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.75	4.50
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	5 @5½	5.50	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.85	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.10	4.80
Cuba R. R.	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4	4.90	4.63
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.10	4.80
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.30	4.80
Ill. Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.85	4.60
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.80	4.60
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	4.75	4.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.60	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½@5	5.25	4.90
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.00	4.70
Norf. & West	1917-'24	4½	4.75	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.70	4.85
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.75	4.50
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.60	4.05
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.90	4.60
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.15	4.80

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 24.—Thirty-eight new corporatons, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,074,700, were chartered today. They include:

Neptune Operating Co., Inc., Brooklyn, hotel and restaurant keepers, wine and liquor dealers, managers of theatres, &c., $75,000; W. H. Kemble, C. Hanson, L. C. Kuhn, 63 Oxford St.

McCann, Morgan & Co., Inc., Buffalo, general investment brokers, deal in real estate, mines, metals, minerals, oil, cotton, grain, produce, commodities $10,000; E. R. and T. J. McCann, J. M. Morgan, Buffalo.

Ross Vulcanizing and Battery Co., Inc., Elmira, general garage business, deal in autos, $10,000; H. M. Swartz, L. W. Jennison, T. M. Sosle, Elmira.

Sanart Custona Shirt Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacturing men's shirts, collars, cuffs, also women's wearing apparel, $5,000; I. Kay, A. Bogart, J. J. Kaplan, 106 Haven Av.

Alpha Products Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in novelties, commercial articles, and commodities, manufacturing materials and metals, alloys, &c., $10,000; H. L. Butler, F. G. Neubauer, C. A. Koch, 1,025 Bedford Av.

E. L. H. Realty Corporation, Manhattan, general business of a real estate agent, construction, hotel keeper, conduct theatres, $10,000; W. B. Hart, F. E. Fenn, F. M. Gordon, 266 Broadway.

Mitchell Export and Commission Corporation, Manhattan, manufacturing textiles, $10,000; R. G. Dittig, G. Smith, M. J. Finkelstein, 233 Broadway.

Harriman Brothers, Inc., Manhattan, manufacture hides, skins, leathers, wools, and pelts, $500,000; J. R. Wagner, J. F. Van Wickle, P. L. Miller, 40 Wall St.

Commodore Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, general real estate, insurance agency, and brokerage business and conduct garages, $10,000; G. Boochever, M. Schmer, N. Serracino, 170 Broadway.

Bronx Finance Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, lands, leaseholders, stock, mortgages, bonds, &c., $20,000; M. A. Healy, J. L. Sharkey, W. S. Martin, 322 East 175d St.

Hill Laundry Equipment Co., Inc., Queens, manufacture hand and power machines and other equipment for washing, cleaning, drying, wearing apparel, household linen, carpets, dishes, &c., $15,000; P. Hill, W. C. Shrenkisen, E. P. Moneusa, 110 West 22d St.

Roehrig-Bielenberg Co., Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture artists' materials and drawing instruments, $10,000; B. F. Roehrig, W. J. Bielenberg, A. Walsh, 66 16th St.

Richmond Audit and Finance Corp., Manhattan, accountants, bookkeepers, auditors, systematizers, actuaries, $25,000; N. Malmud, M. Seltzer, A. Meyer, 5 Beekman St.

Lewis, Proctor & Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in grain and foodstuffs, general elevator warehouse, and storage business, $100,000; F. W. Buermeyer, E. R. Proctor, C. Clausen, 633 West 160th St.

Wrubel Hat and Feather Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture hats and feathers, $15,000; A. W. and S. Wrubel, 287 East 5th St.

Modish Hat Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture ladies' hats and accessories, $20,000; L. Jones, M. Berg, S. Berk, 165 Lenox Av.

Weeli Realty Corp., Manhattan, general real estate agency, brokerage business, construct, manage, &c., hotels, breweries, mills, $10,000; D. Friedman, R. and M. Delbel, 505 East Houston St.

Central Park Riding Academy, Inc., Manhattan, operate riding ring and boarding and livery stable, deal in horses, dogs, autos, &c., $10,000; S. Heinemann, H. Bonwit, G. A. Wiseman, 210 West 59th St.

F. Grote and Hubbell Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture billiard and pool supplies, sporting goods, gaming outfits, $150,000; F. Grote, V. B. Hubbell, J. Reinhardt, 80 Fourth Av.

Holloway, Bentz & Co., Inc., Manhattan, general electric business, $5,000; C. B. and R. C. Bentz, W. A. Van Ness, 220 Broadway.

Kleppe, Ostervold & Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture motors, engines, machines and devices, and business of shipbuilder and chandler and freight agent, $25,000; A. and N. N. Kleppe, H. Hervik, 100 Broad St.

Hurlburt Gasoline Turbine Engine Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture motors, turbine engines, cars, boats, airplanes, &c., $5,000; G. F. Hurlbut, L. M. Wellier, H. H. Maass, 100 Broadway.

Capital increases: Davis & Lawrence Co., Manhattan, $200,000 to $1,500,000; Inter-Continental Construction Corp'n, Manhattan, $150,000 to $200,000.

Capital reduction: Walohn Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $1,000.

Dissolutions: Liberati Concert Band and Opera Co., Manhattan; Kepner-Weiser Corporation, Manhattan; Park Avenue and Sixty-second Street Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 24.—Charters filed: Furth Company, West New York, carry on business of photogravure and photogelatine printing, $20,000; Walter J. Lang, Hoboken; Charles Furth, Weehawken; Edwin Velten, West Hoboken; Erwin Golbs, Jersey City; Frederick Bittner, West New York.

American Forwarding Company, Weehawken, conduct a general shipping and forwarding business, $20,000; Herman D. Procter, Eustus R. Smith, Union Hill; Alfred W. Bearse, West New York.

Force & Steel, Inc., Newark, manufacture and deal in metals, cloth, cement, stone, &c., $20,000; William H. Force, Alexander N. Steel, Newark; Nelson R. Horsley, Springfield, Mass.

Italian Labor Bureau, Inc., Passaic, procure and supply laborers, $10,000; Frank Moscardelli, Enico Serrantonio, Giuseppe Serrantonio, Passaic.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 24.—Charters filed: Wyoming United Oil and Refining Co., bore for oil, produce, and dispose of petroleum and its products, $2,000,000; Richard H. Holton, John A. Massen, M. M. Hunt, all of Chicago.

Auto Betterment Corp'n, manufacture patented articles of all kinds for use on automobiles, $2,000,000; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Louis H. Gunther, all of New York.

Keystone Industrial Corp'n, manufacture airplanes, engines, boilers, &c., $1,500,000; Wirt D. Hord, New York; George W. McIlleny, D. A. Caley, Harrisburg, Penn.

Sequel Mines Co. do a general mining business, $1,000,000; F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia incorporators.

H. E. Greimes and Associates, Inc., build and operate boats of all kinds, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Henry M. Robinson, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Powerlight Co., manufacture lamps, lanterns, and other illuminating devices, $500,000; Samuel B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, Arthur W. Britton, all of New York.

Providential Oil Corp'n, carry on a general oil business, $500,000; John T. McGovern, Alva Collins, Romeyn Berry, all of New York.

Bolivian Petroleum Exploration Co., drilling for and producing oil and its products, $500,000; H. E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Increase in capital: Metropolitan Mortgage Co., $250,000 to $1,000,000.

Change of names: North American Oil Corp'n to Allied Oil Corp'n, New York.

U.S. STEEL TO BUILD BARGES

Construction of Ocean Ships to Follow at New Site.

The United States Steel Corporation's plan for entering the shipbuilding industry on the site purchased by its subsidiary, the American Bridge Company, in the Hackensack Meadows includes, besides the construction of ocean-going vessels, as announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, the making of steel bottoms for cargo boats to be used in the Barge Canal. The first undertaking, it was learned, will be the building of a plant to set up standardized boat bottoms twelve feet deep. The steel will be rolled at plants of the American Bridge Company.

It is expected that construction of boats for inland use will be hastened by the opportunity presented by the canal to transport foodstuffs cheaply from the Northwest to the Atlantic Coast.

The deal for the site of sixty-two acres bought by the American Bridge Company was put through by Joseph P. Day in behalf of the Newark Factory Sites Company, Inc. The land has a half mile frontage on the Hackensack River at one of its widest portions. It lies immediately back of the tract recently obtained by the Foundation Company as a site for a yard to build wooden ships. It is understood that the Steel Corporation is considering the purchase of eighty-eight acres adjoining its new site.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1917.	Increase.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—		
Third week May	$303,228	$37,797
CANADIAN NORTHERN—		
Third week May	800,400	167,300
July 1-May 21	35,888,300	6,810,600
WABASH for April—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	$3,176,333	2,984,809	2,349,794
Net after tax.	1,010,068	880,705	320,212
4 mos. gross	12,385,652	11,763,258	9,125,484
Net after tax.	3,154,348	3,386,051	1,244,802

Public Utilities.

	1917.	1916.	Inc.
THE ARIZONA POWER CO. for April—			
Gross	82,173	18,148	14,023
Net after tax.	28,047	11,101	11,940
Sur. aft. chgs. and deprec.	10,551	942	9,409
12 mos. gross	342,404	229,270	118,134
Net after tax.	222,146	158,743	78,403
Sur. aft. chgs. and deprec.	85,698	36,447	49,251
AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO. Subsidiaries for April—			
Kansas Gas & Electric Co.:			
Gross	153,670	133,716	19,954
Net after tax.	40,380	50,878	*10,498
Sur. aft. chgs.	20,022	32,524	*12,502
12 mos. gross	1,675,912	1,400,751	274,261
Net after tax.	552,824	541,797	10,527
Sur. aft. chgs.	325,082	338,330	*30,748
Bal. after pf. dividends	192,082	212,830	*20,748
Pacific Power & Light Co.:			
Gross	127,180	115,615	11,566
Net after tax.	67,950	56,412	11,537
Sur. aft. chgs.	33,585	23,525	10,060
12 mos. gross	1,507,769

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Automatic Sprinkler of America
100 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
25 American Can Deb. 5s
20 Broadway Trust Stock
50 Donnacona Paper Com. & Pfd.
50 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Germania Insurance
25 Hanover Insurance
50 H. W. Johns Manville Com. & Pfd
100 Woodward Iron
50 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
100 Ponds Extract Com. & Pfd.
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
100 Woodward Iron

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

14 Aluminum Co. of America
25 American Can Deb. 5s
100 Balt. & Cumb. Valley R. R. Ext.
100 Clinchfield Coal Com.
100 Donnacona Paper Pfd.
25 Empire Steel & Iron
20 Germania Bank Stock
25 Niagara Insurance
100 National Fuel Gas
100 Ponds Extract Com. & Pfd.
15 Phelps Dodge & Co.
200 Penn Coal & Coke
50 Remington Typew. 1st & 2d Pfd.
50 Standard Oil of California

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

BUY—SELL
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
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Nor'n Ont. Lt. & Pr.
Preferred
H. F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John New York

PACKERS' CAPITAL FOR SOUTH AMERICA

Armour, Sulzberger, and Others Join with American International Corporation.

NEW $6,000,000 CONCERN

Purchase Land and Cattle Interests in Paraguay—To Ship Frozen Meat to Allies.

The American International Corporation, whose business already extends into numerous branches of foreign trade and manufacture, has joined with the Armour, Sulzberger, and other interests in a new project looking toward the investment of American capital in South America. They have incorporated in Maryland the International Products Company, with $6,000,000 capital stock.

The new company has bought the properties of the New York and Paraguay Quebracho Company, which has broad land and cattle interests in Paraguay. A meat packing plant is being erected at Asuncion, with facilities to handle 4,000 head of cattle a day. The meat will be frozen and shipped by way of the River Plate to the allied nations, including the United States. The packing end of the business will be cared for by a subsidiary, the Central Products Company, which has been incorporated in Delaware with a capital of $1,500,000.

The timber on the International Company's property, according to announcement yesterday, consists mostly of quebracho trees, whose bark is in heavy demand by tanners. The quebracho industry heretofore has been financed exclusively by British and German capital. A large quebracho extract mill has been started and is expected to be in operation early next year. The present supply comes from a single company and since the war began prices have doubled.

William M. Baldwin, who is an officer of the American International Corporation, is Chairman of the new company. Charles E. Perkins is President; Germon P. Sulzberger, Vice President and General Manager; Joseph E. Stevens, Treasurer, and Nicholas Crowe, Secretary. The Directors consist of the officers and J. Ogden Armour, George J. Baldwin, E. Berwind, Percival Farquhar, Philip W. Henry, Minor C. Keith, Frank W. Lyman, Thomas W. Streeter, and Theodore N. Vail.

CURB ON TRANSFER OF GOLD

Movement to West Subject to Permits of Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department has placed restrictions on the transfer of gold from the local Sub-Treasury to the San Francisco Sub-Treasury, presumably for the purpose of controlling in the war period the movement of the metal from the East to the West. This fact came to light in news yesterday that exports of gold to Japan had been checked for several days, and that when the movement was resumed the release of gold would be permitted only after notification had been made to the Treasury officials at Washington and a permit issued the Sub-Treasury authorities here.

Evidence was quickly supplied that the Treasury had no intention of cutting off exports from the Pacific Coast city entirely. A Japanese bank yesterday deposited $3,000,000 in gold certificates at the Sub-Treasury and a telegram was afterward sent to the San Francisco institution releasing an equivalent amount of gold for export to Japan. The Treasury, it was understood, was previously informed of the desire of the Japanese bank and released the gold.

The procedure follows the line of similar action taken in England early in the war. The British authorities determined to know the destination of gold exports and to exercise supervision over shipments, even when they were directed to allied countries.

A secondary purpose of the Treasury ruling is to insure the San Francisco Sub-Treasury of adequate supplies of gold at all times, and to reduce the expense of actual transfers of the metal from New York to the Coast city when such shipments become necessary. Heretofore the Government has borne the cost of transferring. It is supposed that while the new ruling remains in effect exporters of gold to the Far East will have to bear the expense when supplies at San Francisco are reduced to a point requiring shipments from the East.

LOW RECORD FOR DENVER.

Preferred Stock Drops to 13 3-4 and Common to 6 1-2.

The securities of the Denver & Rio Grande broke to new low records yesterday, as a delayed development of the award to the Equitable Trust Company as Trustee for the Western Pacific bonds of more than $32,000,000. The Denver & Rio Grande had guaranteed $50,000,000 of its subsidiary bonds, and when the latter went into receivership the property brought only $18,000,000, leaving a deficiency of $32,000,000 and interest, for which the Trustee sued.

The Denver's preferred stock, which recently sold at 41, made a record low price at 13¾ yesterday, closing at 15, with a net loss for the day of 4 points. The common, on a single transaction, broke 2½ points to 6½. The refunding 5s, which closed last week at 60, sold down to 55.

Negotiations will soon be entered into between committees representing the various classes of securities of the Denver & Rio Grande and bankers representing the Missouri Pacific and Western Pacific looking to a readjustment of the Denver's financial structure. It was said yesterday that nothing definite would be decided upon pending a decision on the appeal which the Denver would take from the judgment, but that preliminary steps would be taken to see if a settlement would be effected with the Western Pacific without intervention by the courts. If the various classes of security holders concerned can be persuaded to agree to capital changes which it is proposed to make a receivership for the D. & R. G. will be avoided, it was said by Directors of that company.

Puts Stock Yards in Barred Zone.

CHICAGO, May 24.—After June 1 alien enemies may not live or work within a half mile of the Union Stock Yards without special permission, under an order announced today by United States Marshal Bradley placing the yards in a restricted zone.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Edmund P. Rogers has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Union Trust Company.

Baker, Carruthers & Pell have issued a booklet in which are grouped legal investments for savings banks in every State.

The American Steel Export Company has issued a pamphlet describing its service for export engineering and contracting.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil.....	33	34	Iron Cap...	18	18¼
Bay S G....	8	2	Do pf....	18	18¼
Bingham ..	11⅞	12⅛	Jerome V..	1¾	1⅞
Bohemia ..	1⅝	1¾	La Rose....	53	55
Begole	50	70	Majestic ..	47	50
Bost Ely..	55	65	Mex Met...	25	28
Bos & Mon.	65	66	Mojave	42	48
Butte & L.	22	24	New Balt..	1¾	1⅞
Butte & D.	35	50	N Zinc....	58	60
Bost Ariz..	2⅛	2	N Cornelia.	18½	18⅞
Calaveras..	3½	4	Nev Doug..	1½	1⅝
Chief	2⅜	2⅝	Nixon	53	55
Cons Ariz..	2⅛	2¼	N U Bing..	25	50
Cons Cop...	5⅛	5⅜	Ohio	1	1¼
Cortez	15	25	Onondaga..	50	60
Crown	30	35	Oneco 2....	50	60
Cal Corbin	1½	2	Pioneer	1½	1⅝
Champion..	7	8	Rilla	3	4
Earle	18	22	Ray Herc..	3⅝	4
E & B B..	2½	2⅝	S W Mf....	2	3
Fortuna	9	11	S W M....	2	2½
Gold Lake.	5	7	Truro	1¼	1½
Houghton..	90	100	U V Ext..	36½	37½
Humboldt..	90	99	Yukon	2	2¼
Iron Blos..	94	1¼			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930.....	99⅜	99½	4s, registered, 1925.....	104⅜	105⅜
2s, coupon, 1930.....	99⅜	99½	4s, coupon, 1925.....	105	107
3s, registered, 1918.....	99	101	2s, coupon, 1938, reg...	99½	99½
3s, coupon, 1918	99	101	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	99½	99½
3s, registered, 1946.....	..	99	3s, Panama, 1961, reg...	96	96
3s, coupon, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, '61, coupon.	90	96
3s, conversion, 1947.....	..	99			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Wednes-day. Ask.	Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917....	100⅝	100¾	100⅝
4½s	June, 1965.....	105	106	105
4½s	Mar., 1963.....	105	105⅜	105
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	105	105⅜	105
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	105	105⅜	105
4½s	Nov., 1917.....	100	..	100
4½s	June, 1917.....	100	..	100
4½s	May, 1960-30.	100½	101¼	100½
4½s	April, 1960....	100⅝	101¼	100⅝
4½s	Mar., 1964.....	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜
4½s	Mar., 1962.....	100⅝	101¼	100⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960....	100⅝	101¼	100⅝
4s	May, 1959.....	99½	100¼	99⅝
4s	Nov., 1958.....	99⅝	100¼	99⅝
4s	Nov., 1955.....	98¼	99¼	98¼
4s	Nov., 1936.....	98¼	99¼	98¼
4s	May, 1919.....	99⅝	..	99⅝
4s	Nov., 1918.....	99⅜	..	99⅜
3½s	Nov., 1954.....	88	..	88
3½s	May, 1954.....	87	..	87

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1936	4.15	4.00 4.15
4½s	1918-1923	4.15	4.00 4.15
4½s	1924-1932	4.15	.. 4.15
4½s	1921-1923	4.15	.. 4.15
4½s	April, 1920....	4.10	.. 4.10
4½s	1917-1919	4.10	.. 4.10
4s	1940-1953	4.25	4.15 4.25
4s	1930-1939	4.25	4.15 4.25
4s	1922-1929	4.20	4.05 4.20
4s	1926-1930	4.20	4.05 4.20
3s			

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	‡AetnaExplo.	3	2⅞	2
9,700	‡Air Reduc..	85	79	81½
100	Br.-Am. Tob. ord.,xr	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
300	‡Butterw'th-Judson	45	45	45
350	‡CarbonSteel	99	93	99
100	‡Car Lt.&P.	31½	31½	31½
1,900	Carwen Steel	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	‡Cent. F'dry	25½	25½	25½
200	Chevrolet M.	98	97	98
600	Curtiss Aero.	27	26	26½
84	East'n Steel.	116	116	116
3,200	‡Elite Plan..	½	⅜	⅜
100	‡Em'son-Br.	12¼	12	12¼
175	Em'sonPhon.	8¼	8¼	8¼
800	Everett Hea-ney, Inc...	22½	22⅜	22½
2,400	H. & B. Car.	40	39	39⅜
1,400	‡Int. Trading Corp., w. i.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,200	‡ Do pf.,w.i.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	‡Joplin Ore Spelter,new	16	16	16
1,200	‡LakeTor.Br.	9	8¾	9
2,400	Man. Transit	⅞	⅝	⅞
200	Marconi of A.	2⅜	2½	2⅜
100	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs..	86	86	86

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,200	Ang.-Am. O..	17⅜	*17⅝ 17⅜
5	Eureka P. L.	213	213 213
25	Gal.-Sig. Oil	152	152 152
45	Ill. P. L....	220	218 219

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,200	††Allen Oil..	50	50 50
7,500	‡Barn.O.& G.	2⅜	2½ 2⅜
275	†Con.Mex.Oil (a pros.)...	64	64 64
1,500	‡Cos.& Co. (Oil Ref.)..	12¼	12⅜ 12¼
1,500	‡Cos.O.& G.	12¼	12¼ 12¼
1,800	†CrosbyPet. (a pros.)..	34	33 34
1,500	‡Elk B. Pet.	11⅝	11¼ 11¼
11,000	‡Elk.O.& G. (a pros.)..	⅜	⅛ ⅜
5,000	‡Esmer.O.C..	1⅛	1⅛ 1⅛
7,000	†Federal Oil.	6⅜	6 6⅛
100	†Houston Oil	22	22 22
800	†Inter. Pet...	13⅜	13⅜ 13⅜
1,200	Kenova Oil (a pros.)..	⅛	⅛ ⅛
1,110	Key. Cons...	6⅞	6¾ 6¾
12,770	†Merrit Oil.	28¾	28½ 28¾
44,700	Met. Petrol..	1⅝	1⅝ 1⅝
700	‡Victoria Oil new stock	9⅞	9½ 9⅝
300	†West. St. P.	1	1 1

MINING STOCKS.

2,100	Alaska-Brit. Col. Metals	⅛	⅛ ⅛
1,200	Alaska Mines	⅛	⅛ ⅛
5,000	††Al. St.Cop.	40	33 40
1,500	††Ariz. Unit.	34	33 33
2,000	††Atlanta	10½	10½ 10½
1,500	‡Aus. Amaz..	1¾	1⅝ 1⅝
9,700	Big L. Cop..	3⅜	3⅛ 3⅜
3,000	‡Bisbee Cop. (a prosp.)..	½	½ ½
2,200	Bost. & Mon.	65	65 65
750	‡Brad. Cop.	1	⅞ *1
1,000	Butte Cop. & Z. v.t. ctfs.	11	10⅝ 11
800	Butte Detroit	⅜	⅜ ⅜
2,500	†Caledonia..	57	50 56
6,300	†Cal. & Jer.	1⅛	1⅛ 1⅛
1,500	Canada Cop....	2	1⅞ 2
5,000	†Cashboy	7½	7½ 7½
1,400	†Coco R.	1⅛	1⅛ 1⅛
2,500	C. Arizona Sm.	2¼	2⅛ 2⅛
200	Con. Cop. M.	6	6 6
500	†Con.-Home..	⅛	⅛ ⅛
200	Cress. C. G..	5⅝	5⅝ 5⅝
2,000	Crystal Cop..	91	88 90
21,600	†Emma Con.	1⅛	1⅛ 1⅛
7,000	†FerberCop.	58	56 58
1,000	First Nat. C..	3	2⅝ 2⅞
1,700	††Glendale M. & M.	18	18 18
2,500	†Goldfield C.	50	49 49
5,000	†Goldf. Mer.	5½	5½ 5½
5,000	†Greenm. M.	1⅛	1⅛ 1⅛
1,000	†Harr. Min.	13	13 13
1,200	Hecla Min...	8⅝	8½ 8⅝
1,000	Hud. Bay Z.	1¼	1¼ 1¼
300	Iron Blos..	1¼	1¼ 1¼
40,000	Jer. V. (a p.)	1⅞	1¾ 1¾
300	Howe Sound.	6¼	6¼ 6¼
6,000	†Ind. Head...	11	10½ 11
3,000	††Jim Butler	88	86 87
1,000	‡K.-K.(a p.)	⅝	⅝ ⅝
1,200	†Jumbo Ext.	38	37 37
8,500	Louisi. Con..	1⅛	1⅛ 1⅛
200	Magma Cop.	47¼	47 47
1,750	†Magmat.C.	24	22 23
6,700	†Manate C.	80	88 89
3,500	†Marsh M..	21	20 21
675	Marysv.G.M..	1⅜	1⅛ *1¼
1,500	†Milford Cop.	1⅛	1⅛ 1⅛
1,000	Mines Hold..	1⅜	1⅜ 1⅜
2,700	Mohican Cp.	⅝	⅝ ⅝
1,200	‡Monster Ch..	⅛	⅛ ⅛
4,000	††Moth.Lode.	30	29 30
800	††Man.Hanks Montana....	1	1 1
8,000	‡Nat.Z.& Ir.	58	45 55
8,980	‡N. Y. Zinc (a pros.)..	⅞	⅞ ⅞
1,000	†Newray M..	½	½ ½
600	Nicklas Min.	2	1¾ 2
8,000	†Ohio Cop. new, w. i..	1¼	1⅛ 1⅛
3,700	††Old Em'y L.	42	39 42
3,300	†Park Cons...	1⅛	1 1⅛
300	†Ray Her. M.	4	3⅞ 3⅞
600	†Red War.M.	1	⅞ ⅞
2,500	†Rex Cons...	31	30 30
6,000	†Roch. Min.	66	64 64
100	‡Sac. Val. C.	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜
1,000	††Saga.M.C..	1¼	1¼ 1¼
2,200	‡SantaR.Dev.	⅞	⅞ ⅞
1,700	Senorita Cp.	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜
1,500	Silver Kg. of Arizona ..	27	26¾ 27
500	‡Silver Pick	10⅝	10⅝ 10⅝
1,400	Stan.Sil.-Ld.	1	1 1
1,200	Stewart	⅛	⅛ ⅛
4,000	††Success M.	35	33 34
4,000	†TeckHughes	60	57 60
3,500	Tom. G. Z.	24	23 23
1,000	Ton. Ext....	2⅛	2 2
80	Ton. Min....	6½	6½ 6½
100	Tri-Bullion..	⅛	⅛ ⅛
3,500	††Troy-Ariz..	35	30 35
4,000	†Tuol. R. G. (a pros.)..	⅛	⅛ ⅛
1,500	Un. Cop. M.	⅞	⅞ ⅞
300	Un. Eastern	4⅝	4¼ 4¼
600	†Un.Magma	31	31 31
1,600	U.M.of Ariz..	⅞	⅞ ⅞
3,900	††U.S.Tung..	24	22 23
4,500	†Utah N.M.	2⅜	2⅛ 2⅜
1,000	Un. V. Ext.	37⅞	36⅝ 36⅝
100	Unity G. M..	3¼	3¼ 3¼
2,900	††Verde Insp.	76	74 74
1,200	†W. E. Con.	66	65 65
1,000	†Wash.Cop.	⅛	⅛ ⅛
1,800	†W.Cross C.	1⅞	1⅝ 1⅝
8,500	†Yering.M.C.	33	32 33

Bonds.

$5,000	‡Am. Sm. 5s.	91	90¾ 90½
1,000	‡Beth.S.5s 2-year notes.	98⅛	98⅛ 98⅛
9,000	Con. Arizona Smelt. 5s..	53	50 50
5,000	‡Erie 5s nts.	97⅝	97⅝ 97⅝
$15,000	‡NewHaven 5% notes. 97		97 97
11,000	†Russ. Gov. new 5½s..	78	78 78
22,000	†Russ. Gov. 6½s.....		86 84½ 86

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unitation.
Note—Wednesday 700 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales sold at 84 to 95.

***

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.	Ask.
Aet. C. of D.	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
Am. B. M. Co.	8	12	8	12
A.-Br. Mfg.pf.	35	50	33	50
Am.Drug.Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Int.Corp.	48	49	48	49
Am. S. T. pf.	77	90	77	90
Am. Stores..	35½	36⅝	35½	36½
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Am. Writ. P.	3	3½	3	3½
Atl'c Steel....	125	140	125	140
Brit.-Am.Tob. Ordinary ...	17¼	18½	17¼	18½
Cal. P. Corp.	35⅜	36½	35⅝	36½
Can. N. Gas..	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cent. Fdy. pf.	44	48	44	48
Chal. Motors.	10	12	10	12
Curt.Aero pf.	70	75	..	..
Charcoal Iron	81½	83	80½	83
Char. Iron pf.	6⅝	6⅞	6½	6⅝
Cramp Ship..	85	89	88½	90
Electric Gun..	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Emer. Motor..	1	1½	1	1
Fail Motors..	7	9	7	9
Grant M. Car.	4½	5½	4½	5½
Hall Signal...	5½	6½	5½	6½
Do pf....	12	14	12	14
Hendee Mfg..	30	34	30	34
Holly S. Cp.	45	46	45	46
Do pf....	99	100	99	100
Int. A. & F.	27	..	..	..
Interc. Rub...	10	10½	10	10½
Kath. Br. pf..	1½	2½	1½	2½
K. (S. S.) n.pf.	100	105	100	105
Kres. (S. S.) pf. n....	105	110	105	110

INDUSTRIALS. Continued.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.	Ask.
K. T. & R. pf.	17⅛	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf....	8½	9¼	8½	9½
L. Val. C. S.	95	100	78	85
Lima Locom.	55	60	55	60
Lukens Steel.	40	42	38	42
Lukens St. pf.	101½	102	101½	102
Man. E. Sup.	43	47	40	46
Do pf.....	94	98	94	99
Mitchell Mot.	45	50	45	50
Motor Prod..	43	46	43	46
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
Nat. Acme...	30½	31½	30½	31½
N. Y. Transp.	16	17	16	17
P. T. & M. Cp	12	15	12	15
Pierce-Arr. pf.	100	105	100	106
Prene Mfg...	10	12	10	12
Red. Mot. T.	17½	19	17¼	18
Rep. Truck..	69	71	69	71
Do pf	94	95	94	95
Smith, (A. O.)				
Do pf.....	94½	98	94½	98
T. F. Co., old	655	670	..	..
Do new....	46	47	..	..
Un. Sugar....	36⅜	36½	36⅜	36½
World F. Cp.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞

OIL STOCKS.

Lost City O.	51	52	51 32
Pierce Oil....	12	13½	12½ 13
Ride Wal.Oil.	185	193	188 195
Vac. Gas Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛ ⅛

BONDS.

Pierce Oil....	81	84	81 84
Sinc. Gulf 6s.	95	97	.. ..

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil.....	17¼	17¾	17½
Atlantic Refining..	960	980	960
Borne-Scrymser ...	420	450	420
Buckeye Pipe Line.	104	108	108
Chesebrough Mfg..	385	405	385
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil....	510	530	500
Crescent Pipe Line.	35	40	38
Cumberland P. L..	155	165	155
Eureka Pipe Line.	205	215	205
Galena-Signal Oil..	155	165	150
Galena-Sig. Oil pf.	138	141	138
Illinois Pipe Line.	215	220	217
Indiana Pipe Line.	97	100	97
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd..	13⅜	14	13½
National Transit ..	15	17	15
New York Transit.	190	195	190
Northern Pipe L...	103	107	103
Ohio Oil.....	357	362	365
Penn.-Mex. Fuel ..	45	50	45
Prairie Oil & Gas..	540	550	545
Prairie Pipe Line..	300	304	300
Solar Refining	335	345	330
Southern Pipe Line.	195	200	195
South. Penn. Oil...	298	303	298
Southwest. Penn...	112	115	110
Stand. Oil of Cal..	270	275	270
Stand. Oil of Ind..	780	790	775
Stand. Oil of Kan.	475	500	475
Stand. Oil of Ky..	335	345	330
Stand. Oil of Neb..	500	525	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	620	630	633
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	298	302	294
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	435	450	425
Swan & Finch.....	100	275	100
Union Tank	92	94	92
Vacuum Oil	360	370	355
Washington Oil...	28	32	28

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.
Astna pf	10	20	10
American Brass..	314	317	307
Atlas Powder....	152	156	152
Do pf	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox.	124	126	124
Bliss	450	500	425
Conley Foil	73	78	73
Can. Explosives ...	350	450	350
Do pf	104	110	104
Can. F. & F.....	155	160	155
Colt's Arms	101	104	101
Du Pont	220	225	221
Do old com.....	108	112	104
Do deb. pf.....	100	102	100
Hercules Powder..	233	238	235
Do pf	114	117	114
Niles-Bem't-Pond..	163	167	163
Scovill Mfg	615	625	615
Winchester Arms..	725	775	..

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.
American Cigar ..	109	112	109
Do pf	95	98	95
J. S. Young	160	175	160
Do pf	105	110	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	125	100
MacAndrews & F..	200	210	205
Do pf	98	108	98
P. R.-Am. Tob	215	230	213
R. J. Reynolds....	300	550	300
Do pf.....	114	118	114

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Trinidad Sugar
Mexican Eagle Oil—
General Development
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Telephone Broad 7110.

Amer. Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
So. California Edison Com.
Duluth Edison Com. & Pfd.
Colorado Power Com. & Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
No. States Power Warrants
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
100	Am. Water Works & Elec...	7½	7½	7	7¾
50	Am. W. W. & Elec. partic..	27	27	25	26
200	Cities Service	287	284	285	285½
600	Cities Service pf.....	86	84½	85	85¼
200	Cities Service new.....	33½	32⅝	32⅝	33⅛
150	Pacific Gas & Electric.....	57¾	56½	57¾	58

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions:

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	23	Miss. River Power.....	9	10
Adiron.

Cape Cod

Invites you to enjoy its beaches, lakes, woods, and quaint old towns.

A Wonderful Vacation Playground

Famous for healthful, invigorating air, and all the delights of bathing, sailing, fishing, golf and motoring.

Here children thrive as they run and romp on the beaches, or paddle in the warm, safe shallows.

Every Breeze an Ocean Breeze

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City Ticket Office, Room 504, 171 Broadway, New York

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad
New England Steamship Company

NEW JERSEY.

Hotel Beechwood
Summit, N. J.
Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I.
Easy Commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Links. Elevation 550 feet. References.
Telephone—1054 Summit.

LAUREL HOUSE
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Delightful Spring Resort
Open Until June 1st.

ESSEX AND SUSSEX HOTEL AND COTTAGES. Spring Lake Beach, N. J. D. B. Pidgeon, Mgr. The de luxe Hotel of the Atlantic Coast. Cottages open June 16. Hotel opens June 23. Booking Office, 8 West 40th. Phone F. T. KEATING., Vanderbilt 2280, or Hotel Plaza.

HOTEL PALMER, LAKEWOOD, N. J. Open All Year. $2.50 per day; $14 per week up. A. P. Running water; private baths; orchestra. T. T. Dobey, Mgr.

THE MONTEREY Lakewood, N. J., Spring is the time to enjoy a stay at this homelike, modern house; high-class cuisine; reasonable terms. T. J. Kearns.

NEW PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J. BEST OF EVERYTHING. E. A. HOWARD.

NEW MONTEREY HOTEL, North Asbury Park, N. J. OPENS JUNE 30.

For Hotel Accommodations at ASBURY PARK, N. J., Write Publicity Bureau for Information.

QUEEN Ocean Grove, N. J. Directly on beach. L. J. Russell, Prop.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Summer Bookings Now Being Made.

The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND FINEST FIREPROOF HOTEL.
On the ocean front. A house of charming features and refined atmosphere, with capacity for 1,200 guests. Sea and fresh water baths.
AMERICAN & EUROPEAN PLANS. Magnificent restaurant. French cuisine. Daily concerts in hotel promenade.

HOTEL CHELSEA
Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 800 bed chambers with private baths (fresh and sea water). High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, &c. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

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CHALFONTE
HOSPITABLE - HOMELIKE!
ON THE BEACH
ALWAYS OPEN

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
ORCHESTRA DANCING
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
S. Hanselman, Proprietor

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RIGHT ON THE BEACH
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ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front in the heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Grill. Orchestra. Garage. Capacity 400. Open always.
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$3 up daily. Notable table. White service. Booklet.
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Capacity 600.
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THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. $3.00 up daily; special weekly. Amer. plan. Open all year. Booklet.
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THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; special early season rates. Coach at trains. A. E. WAGNER, Prop. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

ENGLAND

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The Venue of the Great War Banquet.

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Lakewood Farm Inn
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Altitude 3,000 feet; tennis, bowling, billiards, sliding, electric lights, steam heat; excellent cuisine and service; State Road Route No. 4. June-October booklet. Terms, references on application.

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Every convenience to meet the requirements of refined people; exceptional table; orchestra; private baths.

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT. All out-of-door Adirondack diversions. Circular.
M. B. MARSHALL, Lake Placid, N. Y.

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NOW OPEN. ADIRONDACKS.
Entirely rebuilt; electric lights, elevator, steam heat, private baths, running water. Also phones in rooms. Certified milk.
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Hotel Grafton, Washington, D. C.

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Family and Tourist House. Always Open. "Real Tour." Links Free to Guests. Home Garden Supplies. Telephone 34-Pawling.

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OPENS JUNE 30.
The largest and most beautifully located summer resort in America. Booking Office, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway & 67th St., New York. 'Phone 2740 Columbus.
FARRENY & RICHARDS, INC.

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AND COTTAGES Open June 20th.
The Baden Baden of America
THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT OPENS MAY 12. Folders sent free.
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Spend the Summer in the Clouds
Cragsmoor Inn.
2,000 Feet Elevation.
No Canned Foods.
Now Booking.
Robin Compton, Hotel Cumberland, N. Y.

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ON FOREST LAKE, BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Open all year. Refined family and health resort. Hotel accommodation, all conveniences; also cottages and bungalows, with board. 200 acres. Private lake for sports. Excellent table.
J. D. WEIL, WINGDALE, N. Y.

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LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
Open May 28th. Select. Excellent accommodations. Superior Cuisine. Unsurpassed Boating, Fishing, Golf. Tennis. Tile Road. Booklet.
EMERSON CLARK, Prop.

MOHEGAN INN
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24 trains daily; 44 miles from city. LAWN TENNIS, DANCING, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING. High elevation. Special rates for season guests. Phone Morningside 625.

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Twenty-fifth Season Under Same Management. Opens June 15th. Closes Oct. 1st.
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Located on most beautiful lake in Adirondacks; large, sunny rooms; best of table service; home cooking.
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First-class private boarding house, open year round; all improvements; booklet. Wey Bros.

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Excellent cuisine. All amusements. Booklet. M. E. Curran.

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THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I.
Easy commutation from New York. Rooms with running water; bath. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Fishing and Boating. American plan only.
Open June 20 to Nov. 1.
For rates and information apply to representative in Nassau County, Bertha Ruffner, Hotel Bureau, Hotel McAlpin, N. Y. City.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE HARBOR VIEW
East Gloucester, Mass.
Situated Directly on Gloucester Bay.
Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms; tennis court. Table a Special Feature. Booklet.
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Open May 30. A house of refinement for select people. Cool situation. Attractively appointed. Excellent table. Cleanliness a feature. Rooms en suite with private bath. For information address
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GRANLIDEN HOTEL
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Gateway to the White Mountains. Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Boating, Saddle Horses, Dancing, etc. Opens June 15th. Write for circular. W. W. BROWN, Hotel Manhattan, 42d St., N. Y. City, up to June 7th. Winter Season Hotels, Indian River and Rockledge, Rockledge, Florida.

WOODSIDE COTTAGES,
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Private resort of exceptional value for invalids, convalescents, and sufferers from chronic nervous conditions. Beautiful and healthful location. No objectionable features.

OTTAWA HOUSE,
Cushing's Island, Portland Harbor, Me.
Open June 25. Seashore and country combined. Booklet. E. W. BOYCE CO., Prop.

The New Edgewood
Greenwich, Conn.
Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I.
45 minutes from Grand Central Station; tennis. Private garage.
OPENS MAY 29TH.
Representative on Premises.
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SILLECK HOTEL
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Only Hotel and Cottage in Greenwich on the water. Dancing, bathing, boating, fishing. Beautiful lawn. Excellent table. Moderate rates. Opens May 26th. Telephone 1610 Greenwich.
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WATERFORD, CONN.
TWENTY MINUTES ON TROLLEY FROM
NEW LONDON, CONN.
Combination seashore and country; fine sail, bathing, sailing, rowing, golf, tennis; no mosquitoes; extensive grounds; select family resort; table supplied from best markets and my farm. Casino, DANCING AFTERNOON AND EVENING. ORCHESTRA. Booklet on request.
S. B. MANWARING, Prop.

Equinox House
Manchester-in-the-Mountains
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OPEN JUNE 12TH.
60 ROOMS WITH BATH ADDED THIS SEASON.
ALSO THE LORRAINE 5TH AVE. AT 45TH ST.

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NEW PROFILE HOUSE
NEW HAMPSHIRE. ALTITUDE 2,000 FEET
Catering to a Clientele of Highest Standard. 20 Cottages in connection. Garage. Golf, Tennis, Boating and Fishing. Our own farm and dairy.
ANNUAL TOUR.
OPEN JUNE 30TH TO SEPT. 25TH.
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E. B. RICH, Asst. Mgr.
N. Y. Office, 1180 Broadway. Tel. Mad. Sq. 4748.

—THE GLADSTONE—
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.
Opens June 30 Under New Management.
Accommodations for 300.
This famous Hotel has all modern appointments, situated in the finest section of this Resort, with four acres of beautifully shaded Lawns, Bathing, Golf, Polo, Tennis, Yachting, Orchestra, Dancing.
For Particulars Address
W. P. CHASE,
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LENOX, MASS.
High and Cool in the Berkshires.
OPENS JUNE 16
HOWE & TWOROGER, Managers.
Address until May 30th, care Hotel Belmont, 42d St. and Park Ave., New York. Winter Resort, Princess Hotel, Bermuda.

NEW MARSHALL HOUSE YORK HARBOR MAINE
A New BRICK Hotel Open
Finest on Maine Coast June 25.
Latest achievement in summer hotel construction and appointments. 800 feet of broad cement verandas. Ocean or river view from every room. Capacity 800. Golf. Garage.
FRANK D. MARSHALL, Prop.

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WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
The Mount Pleasant. Open June 9 to Oct. 1
C. J. DUNPHY, Mgr.
The Mount Washington. Open July 9 to Oct. 15
D. J. TRUDEAU, Mgr.
Booking Office, 423 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE GRISWOLD
Eastern Point, NEW LONDON, Conn.
OPEN JUNE 27TH.
Most modern hotel on Atlantic Coast. 18 hole golf at Shennecossett Country Club. Alex Smith, professional. Yachting, Boating, Bathing, Tennis. H. D. Saxton, Mgr. C. S. Krom, Ass't Mgr. N. Y. Office, 305 5th Ave. Tel. Mad. Sq. 9957.

HALL-BROOKE Sanitarium Hotel
GREEN'S FARMS, CONN.
Beautiful Surroundings. Safe Retreat for Nervous. Apprehensive Persons.

KATHMERE INN, Sound Beach, Conn.—On the water; 50 minutes from New York. Double rates, $32.00 to $50.00 per week. Booklet A.

THE OAKWOOD GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass. Ideal Location.
PRIVATE BATHS AND BALCONIES. BOOKLET.

PENNSYLVANIA.
THE KITTATINNY
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Only high-class modern hotel in this famous section. Season May to December. JOHN PURDY COPE, for the past ten years proprietor of WATER GAP HOUSE.

WATER GAP, CRESCO, MT. POCONO, STROUDSBURG, DELAWARE VALLEY.
INFORMATION BUREAU,
Broadway, Corner of Wall St., Park Place, 28th St. and 42d St.

THE GLENWOOD Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity 400. Golf, tennis, all amusements. For booklet address P. H. JOHNSON, Prop. E. S. ALBERT, Mgr.

Milford, Pike Co., Pa. 95 Miles from New York. Opens June 23. Booklet. P. N. Bournique, Mgr.
Bluff House

WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE BURLINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C.
White House four blocks; 481 rooms; absolutely new; finest cuisine; room and private bath, $2.50; American plan, $5.00; special monthly rate; two to six rooms, bath, kitchen, furn., china, silver, week or month. Music every evening.

CANADA.
Get away to happiness—away to the nerve-resting, pine-scented, sleep-giving air of the Muskoka Lakes.
Royal Muskoka There you will find his Hotel the cheery rooms, good food, golf, tennis, everything, that makes life worth while. Passport not required. No head tax. Booklet, Royal Muskoka Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS HIT HARD IN 1916

Report to Annual Meeting Shows Year's Outgo Exceeded Premiums by $10,712,079.

MORE EXPLOSIONS FEARED

Black Tom Disaster and Southern Conflagrations Caused Heavy Loss—To Aid Liberty Loan.

Executives of the leading fire insurance companies of the United States, representing $60,000,000,000 of fire insurance in force, and who write 90 per cent. of the fire insurance of the country, gathered yesterday at the Hotel Astor for the fifty-first annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. At the meeting a nation-wide movement was started to promote the sale of Liberty Loan bonds. President Richard M. Bissell of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, head of the National Board, told in his annual address of the steps taken by the board to aid the Government during the war. He discussed also the mounting fire losses in the United States, showing that 1916 was a costly year for the underwriters.

President Bissell said the Government had received plans from the underwriters for safeguarding city water supplies, cotton warehouses, docks, and grain elevators. Lists of factories suitable for the production of articles needed by the Government have been turned over to the Council of National Defense.

"We have received the enthusiastic co-operation of the Governors of the grain and cotton producing States and the States containing the greatest terminal warehouses," Mr. Bissell said. "The campaign of conservation is being extended to include such other staples and industries as those of the potato warehouses, coal mines, fertilizer factories, sawmills, and many others. This campaign is enlisting a marked degree of support from the property owners, and the commercial and industrial organizations affected."

Turning to developments in the fire insurance field, President Bissell said: "The year 1916 was not a fortunate one for us." He presented statistics which showed that the total premium receipts of $424,272,461 were exceeded by the year's outgo and increase in liabilities, leaving a net underwriting loss of $10,712,079, or 2.46 per cent., for the year. This was in contrast to an annual average profit of 1.67 per cent. for the ten years from 1907 to 1916 inclusive. In connection with these figures, he called attention to the tendency in many States to impose heavy taxes on the insurance companies.

"Fire insurance," he said, "does not desire more than a fair share of Government expense, nor the payment of a generous contribution to the fund necessary for national defense, but the conditions now confronting us mean practical ruin—substantial confiscation—unless our rates can be readjusted so as to absorb at least a part of this burden. Any business which is called upon to bear a tax burden greater than its net profit is in very immediate danger of extinction."

Statistics presented by Mr. Bissell showed that the percentage of taxes to net income had increased from 26.60 in 1909 to 101.57 in 1916.

H. N. Kelsey, Chairman of the Committee on Statistics and Origin of Fires, read a paper in which he showed that there had been an increase in the fire loss of the nation from $1.71 per capita in 1915 to $2.10 in 1916. A large part of this increase was attributable to conflagrations in several Southern cities last year and the Black Tom explosion in New York Harbor. Reports received at the meeting from representatives in Atlanta indicated that the earlier estimates of losses suffered by the insurance companies in the recent conflagration in that city had been too low. It was predicted by these agents that the companies would have to pay out between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 instead of $2,500,000, the estimate made the day after the fire.

The Committee on Statistics asserted that explosions similar to the one at Kingsland, N. J., might be expected, and pointed out that the fire losses in 1916 were $214,530,985, as compared with $170,033,200 in 1915. Chairman Kelsey said that the National Board must conduct a vigorous campaign to make Americans understand the wickedness and folly of the national habit of carelessness and neglect as applied to fire risks. No small proportion of the present high cost of living, the Chairman said, was traceable to the destruction of grain elevators, warehouses and barns filled with foodstuffs.

At the close of the session the members of the National Board voted to confer with the Liberty Loan Life Insurance Committee, of which Darwin P. Kingsley is Chairman, and to instruct its thousands of agents throughout the United States to assist in the flotation of the Liberty bonds.

These officers of the board were reelected: President—Richard M. Bissell, Hartford, Conn. Vice President—F. C. Buswell, New York; Treasurer—C. J. Holman, New York, and Secretary—E. J. Haynes, Newark, N. J. The following were elected members of the Executive Committee for three years: C. F. Shallcross, New York; Edward Milligan, Hartford, Conn., and John B. Morton, Philadelphia.

TO KEEP GATEMEN AWAKE.

Proposed to Close All Grade Crossings from 12 Till 5 A. M.

Because of many complaints that watchmen at the 429 grade crossings of steam railroad lines in this city frequently slumber from midnight to 5 o'clock in the morning, the Public Service Commission, on the motion of Commissioner Hervey, will hold a hearing on June 6 to determine whether an order should not be issued providing that all of the gates at the crossings be closed during those hours. Such an order, Mr. Hervey believes, will have a good effect, because the driver of each vehicle would have to wake the watchman. Therefore chauffeurs and drivers would serve to keep the watchmen faithful.

Widows Get $40,000.

Mrs. Amy M. Higbie and Mrs. Margaret M. Pettit, widows of John Roberts Higbie and Leon Pettit, who were killed by a Long Island train at the Deer Park crossing on Feb. 5, 1916, received verdicts yesterday by a jury before Justice Scudder of the Supreme Court at Mineola, L. I., for $25,000 and $15,000, respectively. The railroad company admitted its liability and all the jury had to do was to fix the amounts.

Offers to Teach French to Soldiers.

Jean Le Bloas, special agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who has an office at 18 East Forty-second Street, wishes to do his share in equipping our soldiers for service in France by forming a class to teach French to privates and officers who expect to be sent abroad. He will be glad to arrange for a class of from twenty to twenty-five men to meet twice a week in the evenings at his office. He believes that he could teach such men enough in a few months so that when they go abroad they will not be entirely without knowledge of the language.

INSTRUCTION.
SWIMMING Scientifically Taught
8 Tiled Daylight Pools. Send for Booklet "T."
Dalton Swimming Schools, 19 W. 44th St.

CLAREMONT SCHOOL, 62 Broadway, New York City.—Shorthand and typewriting courses. Remarkable saving in time and expense.

U. S. Junior Naval Reserve—Trains boys; young men. Catalog. 261 W. 59th St., N. Y.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private house transactions continued to be an active feature of the realty market yesterday. On the east side one of the five houses sold was in the upper Lenox Hill section, being the five and one-half-story American basement dwelling at 7 East Seventy-fifth Street, fronting 30 by 102.2. It was sold for James McLean of Phelps, Dodge & Co., by Douglas L. Elliman & Co., who, on the preceding day sold the large James J. Hill house in Sixty-fifth Street. The McLean house was held at $500,000, and was bought by an out-of-town client for occupancy.

The three-story dwelling at 123 East Sixty-fourth Street was purchased by Mrs. J. J. Higginson from Joseph W. Stern. It covers a lot 20 by 100.5, between Park and Lexington Avenues.

On the west side one of the finest residences there was sold, being the six-story English basement dwelling at 39 West Eighty-sixth Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. It covers a plot fronting 32.6 by 100.8, and has been sold to a New Yorker for occupancy by Mrs. Isabelle H. Harned. The property is assessed at $90,000. It was built several years ago by Cornelius Luyster, who sold it to Louis V. Bell. Theodore A. Kavanagh of the office of John J. Kavanagh was the broker in the transaction, the seller being represented by Herbert Baum.

E. H. Litchfield Buyer of Hill House.

Edward H. Litchfield, one of the best known citizens of Brooklyn, was the buyer of the famous James J. Hill residence at 8 East Sixty-fifth Street, 43 by 100.5, reported sold yesterday through Douglas L. Elliman & Co. Mr. Litchfield now lives at 2 Montague Terrace, on the Heights. The purchase of the Hill home was influenced, it is said, by the opportunity which the large residence affords for a proper display of his extensive art and armor collection.

Tearing Down Old South Church.

The Old South Church building on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, one of the old church edifices on that avenue, is being torn down. The property was purchased a few weeks ago by August Heckscher from the trustees of the South Reformed Church. The plot is in the Murray Hill restricted zone, but by a court decision a few years ago, an apartment house may be erected on the site. At the office of Heckscher & de Saulles it was said that no plans have been made for immediate improvement.

Manhattan and Bronx Tenements Traded.

The five-story new law tenement at 807 East 178th Street, 49.6 by 114.6, east of Mapes Avenue, was purchased by the K. & R. Construction Company (Klein & Roth) from the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation. In part payment the latter took the six-story tenement at 320 East 103d Street, 37.6 by 100. S. Rosen was the broker.

The five-story tenement at 333 East Ninety-third Street, 25 by 100.8, between First and Second Avenues, was sold by Harry H. Cohen for Mrs. Anna Jones. In part payment the buyer gave the five-story tenement in the Bronx at 591 East 136th Street, 25 by 100.

Two West Side Garage Deals.

Henry Brady, in conjunction with William A. White & Son, has placed a mortgage of $60,000 on the garage in course of construction at 533 and 535 West Twenty-seventh Street and 534 and 536 West Twenty-eighth Street.

The property was recently leased for a long term through the office of Henry Brady, at an aggregate rental of $200,000.

The Metropolitan Distributing Company, Inc., has leased to John J. Gilen and James S. Maher for ten years 412 to 418 West Fifteenth Street, which is to be improved with a one-story garage, 100 by 103.6, from plans by Mr. Maher, as architect. Work will start immediately, and the building will be completed by Aug. 1.

Sale on West Fifteenth Street.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company sold for the Brooklyn Trust Company, executor for the estate of Mary K. Sheppard, the three-story and basement house at 135 West Fifteenth Street, on a lot 20 by 92.3. Joseph L. Buttenwieser is the buyer.

Investors Buying Tenements.

The Mimarno Realty Corporation sold to Sarah M. Hough and Susie K. Anderson, respectively, for investment, 219 and 221 East Seventy-eighth Street, two four-story tenements, each on a lot 25 by 100.

Samuel Heyman, Max Stern, and Sigmund Langerfeld, as executors of the estate of Rachel H. Pfeiffer, sold 64 West 128th Street, a six story new law flat, on a plot 37.6 by 99.11. To take the property the new owner has formed the 64 West 128th Street Corporation, with Ellen Y. Scott, Joseph Fibel, and Lillian A. Farrell as directors.

An investing client of B. Elliot Burston purchased from Gussie Lefkowitz 279 Monroe Street, a six-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.6.

Long Island.

H. Bergmann sold to F. Hartman a plot, 50 by 90 feet, on the southeast corner of Garfield Avenue and Cleveland Avenue, Richmond Hill, and a plot, 50 by 100 feet, on the southwest corner of Lincoln Avenue and Cleveland Avenue to P. Kapian.

Wallace J. Hardgrove of the Queensboro Corporation sold for Ida L. Paynter a plot, 40 by 100, on Cornish Street, near Broadway, Elmhurst.

New Jersey.

Cahn & Pittman sold to Mathias S. and Petra Torgersen the nine and one-half acre farm with a two-story private dwelling and outbuildings, situated in the Township of Cranford, Union County, N. J.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley organization sold a plot on Midwood Avenue, in the Nepperhan Heights section of Yonkers, to Fred G. Burnes of New York, who will erect a house for his own occupancy.

Queens Building Record.

Building operations in the Borough of Queens during the first three weeks of the present month have totaled an estimated cost of $597,000 with 285 applications, according to the records in the Queens Building Bureau. This about equals the record for the corresponding month of last year.

Realty Notes.

Contracts have been awarded by Runkel Bros., Inc., whose factory is located at 451 to 457 West Thirtieth Street, for the erection of a large addition on the abutting property, at 442 to 454 West Thirty-first Street. The new structure will be five stories, 83 by 96.9, and is estimated to cost $200,000.

The former synagogue of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, on the west side of Madison Avenue, 25 feet south of Sixty-fifth Street, is to be remodeled by the buyers, the Alliance Realty Company, into stores and apartments.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lexington Av, 67-69, s s, 59.4 ft n of 25th St, 39.7x100x irregular, two three-story buildings with stores, executors' sale; to John F. Schwieters, a party in interest, for $29,000.

Cooper Square, 12-14, w s, 94.8 ft n of 4th St, 47.10x97.9x irregular, two three-story buildings with stores, executors' sale, estate of Samual Frost, deceased; 12 to John F. Schwieters, a party in interest, for $12,500; 14 to Hyman Feuker for $20,000.

Irving Place, 15-19, n w corner of 15th St, 62.6x80, four and five story hotels; estates of Elizabeth J. Lynch and Samual Frost; to B. F. Eustes for $70,000.

Locust Av, s g, 1234 ft e of Bronx River, 106.4x421.8x106.6, vacant; voluntary sale; knocked down to F. T. Bacon for $59,500.

Locust Av, n e corner of 136th St, to East River, 232.8x441.1x382.8, vacant; voluntary sale; bid in at $150,000.

Locust Av, w s, block front, 132d to 133d St, 212.9x175, vacant; voluntary sale; withdrawn.

Walton Av, e s, block front, 132d to 133d St, 212.9x175, vacant; voluntary sale; withdrawn.

138th St, n s, e of Southern Boulevard, 150x100, vacant; voluntary sale; knocked down to T. C. Young for $17,700.

Willow Av, w s, 124th to 125th St, 44 lots each 25x100; voluntary sale; six lots on 126th St; knocked down at $2,800 each, balance withdrawn.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

9th Av, 268-270, s w corner 47th St, 40x100, two four-story buildings; Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. against James Fellows et al; Geller, E. & H., attorneys; due, $127,158.31; taxes, &c., $1,540.50; to the plaintiff for $136,000.

By Samue Marx.

129th St, 159-161 West, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 41.8x99.11; two three-story dwellings; Daniel Burke and another against Hamilton Holding Co. et al; Burdette Le Munyan, attorney; due, $14,398.59; taxes, &c., $600; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Willow Av, s e corner 138th St, 100x225, vacant; City Real Estate Co. against Harry Goodstein et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $21,325.38; taxes, &c., $1,815.18; to the plaintiff for $28,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

AV A, s e corner 91st St, for a one-story fireproof shed, 50.10x111.8; City, owner; F. H. Hines, Municipal Building, architect; cost, $10,000.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 160 ft n of 168th St, for a one-story brick store, 75x75; Dodge Realty Co., Inc., Aaron Miller, 370 East 149th St, President, owners; Irving Margon, 372 East 149th St, architect; cost, $12,000.

182D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Creston Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 47x80 and 47x70; James C. Gaffney, 1,148 Tiffany St, owner; Robert E. La Ville, Rockville Centre, L. I., architect; cost, $77,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

47TH ST, 139 West, to a five-story clubhouse; Actors' Order of Friendship, premises, owner; H. S. Minnerly, 506 Fifth Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

12th St, 51 West, to a four-story dwelling and studios; A. L. Henshaw Estate, 249 West End Av, owner; P. F. Brogan, 264 West 23d St, architect; cost, $6,000.

5th Av, 721 to 725, to a five-story store and offices; W. W. Astor, 23 West 26th St, owner; J. K. French, 183 Underhill Av, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $75,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, May 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 34, e s, 175.9 ft n of Grand St, 25.9x100; Paulina Obstbaum to Minnie R. Mendelson, 805 West 180th St, all liens, April 2; attorneys, Sternberg, J. & P., 233 Broadway.....$1

CANAL ST, s s, 90 ft w of Washington St, strip 0.10x80x2.3x00; Hy G. Trevor et al. to Jennie Kranich, 250 West 58th St, quitclaim, May 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, 359-361, e s, 39.6 ft n of 40th St, 39.6x85; Theophilus Hayes Gee to Cosmo Club Realty Corp., 115 Broadway, mtg $47,000, all liens, May 18; attorneys, Whiteridge, B. & O., 59 Wall St.....$1

SPRING ST, 26-28, s e corner of Mott St, (202,) 47.7x91.5x46.7x102.8; William Prager to Celestino De Marco, 239 East 17th St., ½ part, mtg $90,000, all liens, May 23; attorney, Lowenstein, Sam, 49 Cedar St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Lowenfeld et al, exrs., &c., to same, ½ part, mtg $90,000, all liens, May 23; attorneys, same.....$100

2D AV, 2,420, n e corner of 124th St, (303 East 20.11x88, mtg $12,000; 2d Av, s e corner of 125th St, 20.11x77.11, mtg $22,500; Devonshire Const. Co. to Charles L. Noble, Sea Girt, N. J., May 22; attorney, Theo. J. Breitwieser, 32 Nassau St.....$1

12TH AV, n e corner of 43d St, runs s to n s of pier x w 211.3x s 40.5x e 212.2 to avenue x s — to s s 43d St at 12th Av, being the pier at foot of West 43d St; also extension of pier for distance of 300 ft from its outer side, 100 wide, and bulk-head rights, &c.; Charles W. and Harry F. Morse, individually and as trustees, to City of N. Y., all right, title, and interest of Knickerbocker Ice Co. in foregoing, Feb. 28; Real Estate Bureau, Finance Dept., City of N. Y.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; American Ice Co. to same, all title, April 19.....$200,350

27TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 85x98.9x irregular; 70th St, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; 123d St, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs n 100.11x e 300x n 28.11x s 4.11 to a point 74.11 e of x on 125th St, beginning; Riverside Drive, e s, 43.10 ft s of 104th St, 21x100; Renwick St, 22-24, e s, 289.5 ft s of Spring St, 39x60, to w s of alley, 99.11 s of said alley; Directors Realty Holding Corp. to Rande Realty Corp., 30 East 42d St., all liens, May 22; attorneys, Nordlinger & Charlton, 115 Broadway.....$1

318T ST, 202 East, s s, 52 ft e of 2d Av, 18x74, foreclosure May 8, 1917; Joseph P. Morrissey, referee, to Bella Hanser, 9th and Trifton Avs, Far Rockaway, May 24; attorneys, Lachman & Gans, 32 Nassau St.$5,800

35TH ST, n s, 40 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x74; Charles H. Parkhurst to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $23,500, all liens, May 7; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.....$100

37TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Bayard Tuckerman, Ipswich, Mass., to Binnings Realty Corp., 153 East 38th St, all liens, May 18; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland, 49 Cedar St.....$100

40TH ST, 309-311 East, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100; Frederick Marks to Abr. Sonnenstrahl, 309 East 40th St, mtg $26,250, all liens, Dec. 11, 1913.....$1

70TH ST, 234 East, s s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Jacob Jasper to West 154th Street Co., 117 East 114th St., mtg $16,000, April 27, 1916; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway.....$100

79TH ST, 219 East, n s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Mimarno Realty Corporation to Sarah M. Lester, wife of Lester W. Hough, 146 Massachusetts Av, Boston, Mass, b. and s., April 30; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 256 Broadway.....$100

78TH ST, 721 East, n s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; same to Susie K. Anderson and another, 879 Washington Av, Brooklyn, as and s., all liens, April 30; attorneys, same.....$100

80TH ST, 110 East, s s, 294.2 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.4x102.2; A. Henry Mosle to Aydie Harrod, 203 West 54th St, b. and s, May 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

83D ST, s s, 118 ft e of Madison Av, 18x102.2; Jacques Kahn and Eugenie, his wife, 50 East 83d St, mtg $20,000; attorneys, Benedict & S., 149 Broadway.....$1

84TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75.11x100; all title to strip on w, 0.4¼ to 0.6¼, 116th St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 154.5x w 61.11x n 71.3x e 84x n 100.11 to street x e 75 to beginning; 117th St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; 117th St, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.11; 84th St, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 98.9x41.8x irregular; 84th St, n s, between 2d and 3d Avs, a gore, bounded on w, n and e by lands of N. Y. Condensed Milk Co., 93x16.8 x and 94.4 on n s, the east end running to 34th St; 130th St, n s, 375 ft e of 12th Av, runs e 50x s 199.10 to n s 129th St x w and n w along n s 232d St and n s Manhattan St, 81.5x n 195.2 to beginning; 117th St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; 115th St, 177 East, n s, 174 ft w of 3d Av, runs n e 99.4x n — x w 63.10 to street x s — to beginning; plot in rear of fo

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 165, east basement; Nienfa Caputo to Frank and Frank Y. Hing, 161 Bleecker St, 4 11-12 years from June 1, 1917, May 25; attorney, Adolph J. Fugazy, 158 Bleecker St. $900

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s e corner of Clinton Place, the land; Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor to the University Place Realty Corp., 47 Cedar St., 5 years from May 1, 1916, 16 years renewal and option 21 years, 2d mtg $125,000; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway $4,000

SAME PROPERTY, assigned lease; University Place Realty Corp. to Kanton Realty Co., 135 Broadway, mtg $125,000, reduced to $34,000; attorneys, same $100

87, 1,851, s. and 2d and 3d floors; R. B. Reinhardt to Heinrich Strassberg, 1,851 2d Av, 3 years from May 1, 1917, 2 years rental $780

2D AV, w s, 46 ft n of 18th St, 22x100, the land; Hamilton Fish Corp. to William Newman, 709 Trinity Av, and another, exrs. of Jacob Sussman, 21 years from May 1, 1917, with renewals; D. Sussman, 208 3d Av. $1,200

2D AV, 868, store; Sanders R. Altmayer to Andrew Chrisomalis, 151 East 31st St, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Willard S. Allen, 35 Wall St. $1,500

57TH AV, 218-220, 2 rooms, 2d floor; Martin E. Kern to Dennison Mfg. Co., 220 5th Av, 5 11-12 years from March 1, 1917 .... $3,500

42D ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 1,245 square feet in basement, Manhattan Hotel; Armbow Operating Corp. to Eugene W. Schmolze, 29 East 201st St, Bronx, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, E. G. Durall, 277 Broadway ..... $13,000 to $15,000

124TH ST, 246-248 West, b. and 1st and 2d floors; Charles Weisebecker to William Lee, 827 Union Av, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1917 ..... $5,500

Bronx.

FOX ST, 1,018, store; Nick De Giglio to Antonio Sinisi, 1,018 Fox St, 4 1-12 years, from April 1, 1917; attorney, Antonio Sinisi, 1,018 Fox St $420

ROBBINS AV, s e corner 152d St, store, &c.; Herman Menaker to Hy. Gieseler and another, 769 Prospect Av, 7 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway $3,000

WILLIS AV, s e corner 137th St, store, &c.; Heinrich Kramer to James O'Toole, 200 Willis Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, James O'Toole, 220 Willis Av. $1,500

161ST ST, 723 East, three-story dwelling; Wilson Bryant Co., Inc., to Johanna Fischer, 890 Prospect Av, 3 years, from June 1, 1917; attorney, N. Lopard, 883 Trinity Av. $600 to $720

184TH ST, 505 East, all; Rose R. Hasinsky to Abr. Hass, 1,286 Southern Boulevard, 3 years, from March 1, 1917; attorney, Abr. Hass, 1,300 Southern Boulevard $4,800

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n s, 125 ft w of 207th St, 25x150; Commonwealth Savings Bank of New York City against Robert Drennan et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. H. Hyde.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 80 ft s of 105th St, 34.4x70.6; Randolph Realty Corp against Alice C. Holden et al, action to remove cloud &c; attorney, W. A. De Ford.

11TH AV, w s, 50.2 ft n of 45th St, 25.1x100; Simon Pretzfeld against Sarah Weinstein et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn.

Bronx.

LOT NO. 93, and part of No. 92, map of Belmont, Village of West Farms; New York Title and Mortgage Co against Finance Operating Co, Inc, et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

LOT NO 9, parcel 5, map of subdivision of property of estate of William B. Ogden, at Highbridge; Frances S. Whitehouse against Estelle Louise Biggart et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, D. Seymour.

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 354.7 ft s of 167th St, 64.5x75; Julia Schwarz against Nellie S. Ehrich et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. A. Hulett.

WALTON AV, w s corner of 181st St, 99.4x 602; Lazarus Nordlinger against Hopewell Building Co, Inc, et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elsman Levy, Corn & Levine.

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 100 ft s of 166th St, 76.3x100; Brand & Silverstein Iron Works, Inc., against Bagot Realty Co, et al, action to declare lien; attorney, O. Englander.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

You Can Save Enough to Invest $1050 IN LIBERTY BONDS By Buying One of These New One-Family Brick Houses.

20 ft. wide, lot 100 ft. deep; steam heat, electric light; large porch.

Lots sold for $1,500
Houses would cost to build .. 4,500
Value $6,000

WILL SELL FOR $4950
AUTO DRIVEWAY, IF DESIRED, $250 MORE.
SEE THEM TODAY.
They cannot be duplicated later.
54th Street, bet. 11th and 12th Aves.
West End Line (4th Ave. Subway) to 55th St.
REALTY ASSOCIATES, OWNERS.

Pretty Brick Houses
$55—For Rent—$65
10 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. A few for sale $4,500 to $6,250. 7 rooms, artistic design and finish. Send for easy payment plan. PARSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Cort. 7440.

MILL BASIN
Jamaica Bay's new industrial centre and great addition to New York's waterfront. Send for descriptive booklet, "MILL BASIN."
Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co., Room 2406
Park Row Building, New York City

GARAGE SITE
Corner plot, 100 x 100; thickly populated; Prospect Park and Flatbush section; for sale cheap; easy terms; will build garage for purchaser. LEVY BROS., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS.
For Sale—New Tudor English house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; spacious sleeping and dining porches; garage; corner plot.
Also For Sale or Rent—Large Colonial house, 8 rooms and bath; plot 150x112. Full particulars. A. REINER, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. Beekman 4500.

Country Home for sale or lease, because of death of owner, furnished or unfurnished; 28 minutes from Grand Central; overlooking Hudson; 10 rooms, 2 sleeping porches, 2 baths; garage, chauffeur's room.
SPUYTEN DUYVIL, 231ST STREET.
TELEPHONE KINGSBRIDGE 183.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLUSHING
"Home town of beautiful trees."
20 minutes from Penn. Station.
McCreery Estate have just completed
Five Attractive Houses
Last word in home building.
Large living rooms, open fireplaces.
3 baths, large plots, with garage.
Prices $9,500 to $14,000.
800 feet from Murray Hill Station.
Write for Photo Booklet.
W. H. Bleecker, 156 B'way N. Y.

$1650 For small farm, good roomy house, garden plot, trees; ideal home for party wanting small place for chickens and vegetables; large town, near depot, trolley and water; $100 cash and $12 monthly to responsible party. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brklyn.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of rendition exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Tuesday, May 29th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the steam tug "Neptune," her engines, &c. Sale to take place on board said steam tug, at the north side of dock of Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, Stapleton, Staten Island, New York, where she can now be seen and inspected.
Dated, New York, May 22, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold two cans each containing 50 lbs; of a product purporting to be oil of birch.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 4th, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated May 14, 1917.
E. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

SPRING LAKE
SEND FOR BOOK "T" OF SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT.
E. V. Patterson & Son N. J.

CHOOSE
BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.
Bogota, N. J.

To City Railroads, Electric Light, Gas, Coal, Gasoline and Oil Cos.
All Public Utilities & Their Employees

The late James J. Hill prophesied about six years ago, that when prosperity came the railroads and public utilities would be congested with business.
Hill was right.
Your business has been carried on at high pressure for some years, your earnings greater, your profits larger than ever.
You have been gorged with business beyond capacity,—from present prospects this looks to be a permanent condition.
You know sooner or later you will have to buy real estate yourself to provide room for the increase in your own business. Others will have to do the same. Then will come the demand for real estate and the jump in prices.
The men in your lines of business are noted for their sound sense and keen judgment.
You know, therefore, the time to buy Real Estate is NOW, before the demand comes, while prices are low.
The place to buy for investment is along the line of the new subway extensions.
The opportunity is at the
Unprotected Auction Sale of 1445 Lots
on and adjacent to Boston Post Road and White Plains Road
Lorillard Spencer Estate
for the Heirs and New York Public Library
Saturday, June 2nd, 10:30 A. M.
Titles Insured Free by N. Y. Title & Mortgage Co.
Send for Booklet
75% at 5% or 60% at 3½% } can remain on mortgage
J. Clarence Davies, 149th Street and 3d Ave.
Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau Street
Agents and Auctioneers.
Government Bonds or Subscriptions Taken in Payment of Lots.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WATER FRONT HOME
Price $18,500 Unfurnished.
This house occupies a site of 2½ acres on a high wooded cliff directly above best bathing beach on Long Island. Rustic steps lead down from front lawn to this beach. There is a two-machine garage. Grounds are beautifully planted with flowers and shrubs. House has 6 bedrooms, 6 open fireplaces, 3 baths, kitchen, living room, dining room and library and is beautifully decorated throughout. Has electric light, gas, running water, all modern conveniences, and has only been occupied two seasons. High class, restricted neighborhood. Will sell furniture if desired. Circumstances make it desirable for me to dispose of this palace. An inspection of it will convince you of its value and uniqueness. See it Saturday or Sunday. 'Phone for auto route. "Attorney," Suite 41. No. 11 Wall St., N. Y. C. Tel. 4135 Rector.

SUMMER HOMES
Asbury Park Allenhurst
Deal Beach Interlaken
and vicinity. Trains met by appointment.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "F."
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst.

LEAVING CITY
MUST SELL 2 lots on improved street, Hollis Manor, L. I., 25 minutes from Pennsylvania Depot; sacrifice, quick sale. Address X 360 Times Annex.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SHORE FRONT HOME

SACRIFICE $12,500
To effect sale now. Your own terms.
This house is wonderfully situated on a magnificent inland lake 500 ft. above sea level, with beautifully planted grounds 150 by 216 ft. sloping to the water's edge; there is a large dock and good boat anchorage; fine old trees, shrubs, and flowers in profusion. The charm of the land and water views are unparalleled near New York. It is most alluring real country in fine section of country homes, with ideal commuting facilities to New York City. The house was specially designed by well-known architects for the site it occupies, and built by day's labor. There are 12 large rooms, 3 perfectly appointed baths, and servants' quarters. The large living room has a fine open fireplace, the walls are done in hardwood; likewise the hall and dining room. This house is nearly new and handsomely finished throughout, has every modern convenience, and is in most exclusive, perfectly restricted neighborhood with ideal facilities, with outdoor recreations, golf and boating; country club is near by. I will make any reasonable terms. Business reasons compel sale of property now.
Address me at 156 W. 78th St., N. Y. P. D. Worcester. Tel. 1523 Cort.

NO MONEY DOWN
NO INTEREST TO PAY
This charming home can be bought by our new plan that makes buying a home as easy as renting. House has 9 rooms and bath, and is located in the most exclusive section of Rochelle Park, N. J. Large open fireplace, built-in glass closets, window seats, over-capacity furnace, etc. Beautifully shaded with large trees. Plot 50x125, planted with fruit trees, grapes, etc. Complete Price $4,800. Call or write for full particulars of this new and unique plan.
H. O. WENTWORTH, Rochelle Park, N. J.

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN
Gentleman's Country Home, 70 acres, buildings all new and up-to-date; 10-room dwelling, tenant house, outbuildings; elevation; beautiful views. Commuting distance N. J. Central. Cost $35,000; sacrifice one-half. Address Owner, Room 703, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

FARM 11 acres; 2 miles express station; 25 miles New York. Fine roads, desirable neighbors; fertile soil; stream; 8-room dwelling; steam heat, bath, electric light; barn, poultry houses; good condition; $7,000, including stock. Full details, photos.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. (Rector 7718.)

SPRING LAKE
SEND FOR BOOK "T" OF SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT.
E. V. Patterson & Son N. J.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$30 LOTS at Huntington, full sized, 25x100 feet each; high land; good investment; near trolley and main road to depot and N. Y.; 10,000 population; schools, stores, water, &c.; $2 down and $1 monthly; title guaranteed. Free R. R. tickets. Write or call A. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$1,500 for old house and half acre, (20,800 square feet;) needs few repairs; makes good country home; plenty of ground for vegetables and berries; only $75 cash and $10 monthly; near water. Write for detailed information. Johnson, 259 Times Downtown.

For sale or for rent cheap picnic park at Woodside; also suitable for a factory; ground 75 by 200, with two buildings; price and plans; for rent very reasonable. Inquire at 23 Steinway Av., Long Island City.

Hollis.—Modern 8-room granite stone dwelling, with garage and garage; all improvements; beautiful views; will lease to yearly tenant; rent $50 monthly. Adler, 1,506 1st Av., New York.

FREEPORT WATERFRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circular.
JOHN J. RANDALL CO., Freeport, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

Builder's sacrifice; a gem at Grantwood; ½-block trolley; short walk to ferry; brand new house, 6 rooms, bath; parquet floors; beautiful decoration, steam, large perch, sleeping porch; near school and store; good neighborhood; plot 37½x100; only $6,500; adjoining lot same size, $1,000 additional; title policy free; mortgage, $3,500; other bargains in houses and plots; also exchanges; tell us your wants. Reid & Lowery, at the Junction, Palisade. Tel. 500 Cliffside.

Ideal home, $4,800; large plot or 7,500 square feet; six rooms and bath; sleeping and dining porch; large veranda; hardwood floors; open fireplace; tiled bath; fine shade trees; sewer, water, gas, electricity; four minutes from railroad station; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.90, up or down town; refined, restricted surroundings; no rentals; most attractive suburb in the State. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4335.

SAFETY FIRST! SAFETY FIRST!!
Plainfield, 25 miles west, 100 daily trains, 45 minutes to Manhattan; 30,000 population, safe from war, disease, discomfort; safe investment to buy a new house among big trees; 3 baths; silver light fixtures and everything to correspond; only $7,500, on easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Exceptional Bargains.—$2,700 to $3,300 buys my modern homes and bungalows; sacrificing $500 under value as building materials were bought last Fall when prices were low. Buyer gets benefit. Six rooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam, beam ceiling; 30 min. on Erie; near station and trolley; restricted; high elevation; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE.
Every improvements; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER.
Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

MAPLEWOOD.—Unusual opportunity to secure home, 8 rooms, all imp'ts.; lot 100x150; high ground; restricted neighborhood; sacrificed at $6,500. J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J., and 141 B'way, N. Y.

BUNGALOWS, shore and hill lots, camp sites, for sale or rent, at this most attractive "nature resort"; excellent transportation. Phone or address owner; no agents. Geo. Donaldson, Grantwood, N. J.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate lists; our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lacka. R. R., 40 mins., N. Y.; pay taxes, ins. and you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Meeker St., West Orange.

A beautiful home; every modern improvement; best bargain in the market; no agents. Owner, Box M M 240 Times Downtown.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Attractive, modern house, colonial style, with 11 rooms and bath, on high ground, with good view; stable and garage building; about three acres of grounds, with beautiful trees and flowers; special low price of $8,000 for quick sale; will rent, furnished, for season, for $500.
C. R. DUFFIE,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.

Real Estate Wanted.

Special Notice.—Real Estate Agents.
Wanted.—Six or seven room cottage, furnished or unfurnished, with barn suitable for stabling four racehorses, within mile Belmont racecourse; will rent or purchase at reasonable terms. B 191 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS

Want 2d mortgage $1,700 for 3 years on five-story apartment house located in Harlem, $70,000, all improvements; first mortgage $17,500, 5½, 5 years, owner's bond; owner will pay $500 installments annually. Z. L., 43 Times Downtown.

Wanted—$16,000 second mortgage on Riverside Drive apartment, 60-foot plot, rents $20,000, for one year; will pay unusual bonus and fee; brokers protected; first mortgage savings bank, 4½%, two years to run. R. H. Kittel, attorney, 505 5th Av.

WANTED—$20,000 second mortgage on a west side apartment, rents over $16,000, first savings bank mortgage, 3 years to run; brokers protected; will pay 15% and disbursements for 1-year loan. W. A. Moore, Room 802, 505 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MANUFACTURING PLANT FOR SALE.
Located at Lockport, New York, two and three story stone and brick buildings, about fifty thousand square feet floor space, shafting and motive power plant, lowest electric power rates in the world, plenty cheap labor, excellent shipping facilities; this plant is suitable for light or heavy manufacturing purposes, is sound and substantial and in good shape throughout; ready for occupancy; price for immediate sale, $47,500. Wire or write WALTER MILLETT, Lockport, N. Y.

Architect having fine suite of offices desires to sublet part to architects, engineers, decorators; reception and drafting rooms, library; stenographer; telephone included. B 171 Times.

Opportunity for milliner or corsetiere to share space with long-established dressmaking business in 40th St., opposite Ritz-Carlton; references required. X 314 Times Annex.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5864 Rector.

A machine shop for rent, small sunny corner loft; machines like new; suitable for die making, light manufacturing. Standard Butter Cutter Co., 244 Greenwich St.

Lofts to sublease, with or without complete cloak and suit plant; very reasonable. Schachner & Braunstein, 6 West 18th St. Telephone Chelsea 987.

LOFT, ONE FLIGHT, FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING; SUITABLE FOR TAILORS, MILLINERY, ELECTRICIAN, PHOTOGRAPHER. 148 EAST 57TH ST.

Parlor floor to sublet, high class specialty shop; suitable for millinery, waist, underwear or novelty furrier. Apply to Mme. La Nette Shop, 1 West 42d St.

Large, light, airy office in the heart of the jewelry section; rent $300. Apply Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Phone John 5700.

Fine bright office in handsomely furnished suite; switchboard; facilities; also desk room; reasonable. Room 703, 68 William St.

LIGHT, ROOMY OFFICE.—Typewriter, desk and other furniture; conveniences. Room 1802 Tribune Building.

Furnished office space, 1,000 square feet; 4th Av., 31st St.; to sublet. C 18 Times.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Part of office wanted by salesman, space for sample display; good light and telephone service essential; permanent if suited. Paper Boxes, K 228 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET.

Out of Town.—Unfurnished.

Twin dwellings, ($27 each,) Waldwick, N. J.; improvements, cultivated plots; near Erie, trolley; 50 minutes Broadway, Tyndall, 141 Broadway.

SUMMER HOMES.

Miscellaneous.

For sale or to let, 8-room house, all improvements; one block from South Lynbrook station, near school and church, plot 75x133, will sell reasonable. Owner, Ororke, 270 Rocklyn Av., Lynbrook, N. Y.

Country houses everywhere; all inspected. TOWN AND COUNTRY RENTING AGENCY, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

Summer Homes Wanted.

Wanted, July and August, small furnished cottage, 3 or 4 rooms, seaside or Sound; commuting distance, near hotel or boarding house for couple. Y 238 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Ten-room house; fine, shady grounds; 10 minutes from station; house has 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, large maid's room, gas range, gas hot-water heater, electric light, extra large rooms, fine porches, all hardwood floors, open fireplaces; newly papered and decorated; small garden planted; rent for July, August, and September, $150 per month. Address David Lamb, No. 400 West End Av., New York, or telephone Bronxville 383.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT GREENACRES.
Colonial house, just completed, 38 minutes out; four master bedrooms, two servants' rooms, three baths; big trees, lawn; garage; attractively furnished; delightful surroundings; dry air, cool, and healthful for children; five golf clubs nearby; bathing beach 15 minutes by motor; any period; rent reasonable. L. Ward Prince, owner, 18 East 41st St., N. Y. C. Telephone Murray Hill 9326.

FOR RENT
Beautiful, modern, cosy cottage; grand location on heights in Larchmont Park; eight rooms, three baths; every convenience; ideal for commuting; rent reasonable from June 1 to Oct. 1. Inquire Goebel, 129 Maiden Lane, New York.

Beautiful country home in Westchester County, completely furnished; eight rooms, two baths; double garage; 45 minutes from Broadway. Phone Larchmont 649. F. Hallock, Larchmont, N. Y.

Scarsdale.—Twelve-room house, three baths; garage, two acres; rent $900; Newkirk, Herndale P. O., N. Y. Phone White Plains 2466.

Tarrytown.—10 rooms; handsomely furnished; best neighborhood; reasonable. L. Birdsall, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Long Island.

EDGEMERE — Beautiful, completely furnished home, directly at "ocean front"; ten rooms and bath; newly renovated. Apply George H. Sherman, 19 West 40th St.

For Rent—Eight rooms in two-family house; detached residential house, all improvements; rent $30; restricted section. 165 Maurice Av., Bushwick.

Oakwood Beach, S. I.—Furnished bungalows, $125 and upward. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood Beach, S. I., or phone Orchard 3707.

To let, furnished, modern 10-room house, garden; terms moderate; Flushing, L. I. B 105 Times.

New York State.

ATLANTIC CITY—Furnished apartment, two bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, bath; completely and newly equipped; electric light, telephone, etc.; rent two months $275; three months $375; four months $450. The new Antonette Apartments, B-6, 140 S. Virginia, (few doors from Steel Pier.)

New Jersey.

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.
For rent, handsome Colonial cottage, one block from ocean; attractively furnished; contains six bedrooms, two bathrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, laundry, three open fireplaces; unobstructed ocean view from every room in house; season rental, $850, including garage.
Other cottages for rent from $300 to $1,500. Apply C. McNeely, Bradley Beach, N. J. Tel. 204.

AT RED BANK.—On Shrewsbury River, modern, handsomely furnished, all-year country home; three baths, four master's rooms, three servants' rooms, hardwood floors, stone fireplace, broad verandas, garage; hour from New York; convenient trains, trolley; on main highway to coast; $1,200 season. Beach Lawrence, 96 Broadway, New York, or R. D., 1 Red Bank, N. J.

To rent, furnished, June 15 to Oct. 1, eleven-room house, garage; within commuting distance New York, Lackawanna Railroad; low rental to desirable, responsible people; no children. R. 296 Times Downtown.

Furnished houses to rent for the season at Mountain Lakes and Boonton, N. J.; just a few left. Wallace M. Husk, Boonton, N. J.

Connecticut.

LITCHFIELD, CONN.—One of the fine old houses for which Litchfield is noted; 18 large rooms, including 6 master's rooms, 4 servants' rooms, and 3 baths; all improvements; large grounds; new garage with room for man. C. R. DUFFIE, Litchfield, Conn.

To Rent, at Crescent Beach, Conn.—9-room cottage, overlooking the ocean; electric lights, water; select location; well furnished; price $325 season. Address John J. Ward, Crescent Beach, Conn.

Greenwich, Conn.—Byron Shaw; furnished house, three baths, garage; moderate rent. Tel. 4235 Schuyler.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH AV., 749.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, hotel service; $18.50 week. Plaza 8793.

39TH ST., 124 EAST.—Attractively furnished floor, private house, near Park Av.; large, cool rooms; Summer or longer; references.

40TH, 149 EAST. (Apt. 54.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchen, $100 monthly; artistically furnished.

45TH, 2 EAST.—To sublet for Summer furnished, suite of parlor, two bedrooms, and baths; or would divide and rent one large bedroom with bath alone; attractive rate. At The Lorraine.

60TH, 18 EAST.—Cool, attractive, two bedrooms, parlor, bath; reasonable rent; restaurant; non-housekeeping. Mrs. Elliot Smith, Plaza 4570.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—Until Oct. 1, seven-room apartment, attractively furnished, elevator, $50 per month. Telephone Cortlandt 5778.

39TH, 148 EAST.—For rent until Sept. 1, attractively furnished 3-room apartment, excellent meal service, reasonable prices; 7 outside windows.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished, two rooms, bath, block from Subway, $12.50 weekly up. HOTEL SENTON, 39 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

FOUR ROOMS, exquisitely furnished, Plaza district, housekeeping. Telephone for details. Columbus 3974.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Large, handsome parlor floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

MADISON AV, 602.—Beautiful studio, bedroom, bath; also two rooms, bath, kitchenette.

PARK AV., 571, (Cor. 63d.)—2-8 room apartment, outside rooms, from June 15 to Sept. 15. Tel. 5214 Plaza.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH ST, 56 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, elevator, beautifully furnished. Apt. 18.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Two large rooms, eight windows, bath; maid service; telephone.

44TH, 210 WEST (Westover Court.)—Two rooms and bath; bachelor apartment; tenant will sublet; very reasonable.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix Portland.)—Desirable suites; 2 rooms and bath; attractive rates; American and European plan; Spanish cuisine.

53D ST., cor. Broadway, (1,696 Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 extra large, light rooms; complete for housekeeping; beautifully furnished; electric lights, telephone and elevator service; only respectable people need apply.

56TH, 208 WEST, (The Thorndyke.)—Attractive suite, two rooms, bath; maid service and electricity free; low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath, just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apt.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Neatly furnished 2 or 3 rooms; bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly.

65TH ST., 138 WEST.—Bachelor apartment to sub-lease until Oct. 1; 2 rooms, bath; near subway and "L" express; $60 a month.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette to lease, $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Superintendent, on premises. Open evenings.

70TH, 104 WEST, "Hotel Walton."—Sublet two rooms and bath; handsomely furnished.

79TH.—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, 2 bedrooms, $75 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

83D ST., 1 WEST (Corner Central Park West.)—Completely furnished 6-room outside apartment; piano, Victrola, linen, silver, &c.; $85 per month until Oct. 1. Apt., 3d floor west. Phone 2840 Schuyler.

85TH, 1 WEST.—SEVEN LARGE, LIGHT, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS, OVERLOOKING PARK; REASONABLE.

86TH ST., 340 WEST.—To sublet, furnished apartment 7 rooms, 3 baths, from June 15 to Oct. 15; one door from Riverside Drive; 11th floor, front apartment; $200 month; references required. Apply Superintendent, this address.

86TH, 309 WEST, Apt. 2-C.—High-class hotel apartment; 2 rooms, bath; maid service; exquisitely furnished. Superintendent.

86TH, 257 WEST.—Seven-room duplex apartment, beautifully furnished. Superintendent.

92D, 214 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractively furnished apartment, 6th floor; 4 rooms, 11 outside windows; piano, Victrola, &c.; rent until Sept. 15, $450. Call before 2 o'clock, Apt. 6C.

94TH, 204 WEST.—Delightful 4-room housekeeping apartment to let from June 1 until September; reasonable. Telephone Riverside 2488.

97TH, 26 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, for Summer, 7-room apartment. J. H. Woodward.

100TH ST., 313 WEST.—(Apartment 8E;) eight rooms and three baths; use of good library; Chickering piano; Oriental rugs; southern, western and northern exposure; view of Hudson River; furnished or unfurnished; June 1 to Sept. 20 or Oct. 1; lease can be continued for unfurnished apartment after Oct. 1.

104TH, 115 WEST.—Nicely furnished 2 or 5 rooms, electricity; elevator apartment; telephone, Anderson.

109TH ST., 300 WEST.—Beautiful seven-room apartment; view of Drive and river; price reasonable to desirable party, June 1 to Oct. 1. L. Hutchens, Academy 1500.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

PARK AVE. CORNER
ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE CORNER APARTMENTS ON THE AVENUE TO
SUBLET AT LOW RENTAL
TEN ROOMS; ALL VERY LIGHT; FOUR MASTER'S ROOMS, TWO BATHS, TWO MAIDS' ROOMS AND BATH. LEASE TWO YEARS AND FOUR MONTHS FROM JUNE 1 OR TWO YEARS FROM OCTOBER 1.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
710 MADISON AV. PLAZA—4951.

26 East 60th St.
NEW NON-HOUSEKEEPING Apartments and Studios,
1, 2 & 3 Rooms, Bath
Exceptionally large rooms, ready for immediate occupancy. Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

BRONX.
S. W. Corner of Shakespeare Ave. and 169th St., West Bronx
JUST COMPLETED.
3-4-5 Rooms at Moderate Rentals
Every Modern Improvement
Agent on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

5-6 LARGE ROOMS
Southold—Broadway at 150th St.
Ideal 10-Story Residential Building
Light, Airy, Delightful Suites; commanding outlook; views superb.
SERVICE, APPOINTMENTS, CONVENIENCES EQUAL TO NEW YORK HOTELS, BUT RENTS ARE SURPRISINGLY MODERATE.
Exclusive. References Required.
Inspection Invited.
RESIDENT MANAGER, OR TEL. 8110 AUDUBON.

STUDIO APARTMENT.
29 WEST 52D ST.
3 Rooms and Bath and Kitchenette
Complete Floor, $1,500 Per Annum.
ASHFORTH & CO., 501 5th Av.

119th St., 435 W.
Two rooms, kitchenette and bath, for rent from June 1st to October 1st.
Apartment 10 E.

EAST 66TH STREET
LIGHT, ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS, FULLY FURNISHED, JUNE TO OCTOBER. VERY LOW RENT.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
710 MADISON AVE. PLAZA 4951.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$1,800 cash will buy 5-story apartment house, 2 6's on a floor, all improvements; vicinity of 116th St., Harlem; subject to 5-year mortgage of $20,000, 5%, will show net return of $700 annually; principals only. Inquire A. D., Box 40 Times Downtown.

BUILDING MANAGEMENT.
INEXPENSIVE and EFFICIENT SERVICE.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34TH ST.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Cottages to Let.—First floor of two-story cottage in Borough Park, Brooklyn; five rooms and bath, with shower; newly and beautifully furnished; telephone, electric lights, gas range; everything the best; wide piazzas, lovely garden, garage; good neighborhood; can be seen any time; twenty minutes from Chambers St.; two blocks from elevated, 1,217 45th St., Brooklyn. Take West End train at Brooklyn Bridge.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$175 CASH
buys modern cottage, with 4,000 square feet and privilege of using adjoining land free of charge for your vegetables; giving you ample ground to reduce the high cost of living; house contains seven large airy rooms, with bath and all improvements; pay off balance $18 per month; several schools, stores, &c.; fast building town; compare this offer with what you are paying big rent for in town; consider big saving in raising all you need for the table; only 30 minutes out; 21 COMMUTER, Room 910, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Speculators and Promoters, Attention! I have 880 building lots, free and clear, Staten Island; need some cash; badly. For particulars write Box 12, 621 Broadway, Room 209.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home, South Yonkers; high ground, extensive view, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; modern, new stucco house, 10 rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, wide veranda; quartered oak trim, parquet floors, large fireplace, all improvements; sun parlor, well heated; garage; ground 75x100; large trees; must be seen to appreciate; two minutes walk to Caryl station; $11,000, terms to suit, or will rent for $65 monthly. E. A. Fairbanks, 54 Manhattan St. Tel. 8024 Morningside.

Country home for sale or lease because of death of owner, furnished or unfurnished; 28 minutes from Grand Central; overlooking Hudson; 10 rooms, 2 sleeping porches, 2 baths; garage; chauffeur's room. Spuyten Duyvil, 231st St. Telephone Kingsbridge 183.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

111TH, 229 WEST.—5 rooms, light, clean, 6th floor; elevator; newly furnished; organ, paintings, sewing machine; plenty fine dishes, silver, linen; will rent to October 1 or longer; $75; concessions. Tario.

113TH ST., 517 WEST, (Apt. 52.)—Must sublet beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; southern exposure; now to Oct. 1; liberal concession on

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table, private baths, electricity; references.

66TH, 32 EAST.—Beautiful rooms; refined home; excellent home table. Plaza 6631.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,003, (123d.)—Comfortable, airy rooms; substantial board; phone; references.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small room, all improvements; excellent board; private residence; electricity.

89TH, 52 WEST.—Large rooms, clean, cool; maid service, telephone; Summer prices.

83D, 57 WEST.—Concessions to permanent guests; double, single rooms; baths; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with board; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, handsomely furnished; private bath; electricity; in house with owner; Southern cooking; board optional.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Exclusive Persian; large room overlooking river; private bath, also single room; excellent table.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive rooms; also parlor floor; private baths; excellent board.

72D, 212 WEST.—Private baths, electricity; table board. Telephone 6396 Columbus.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive large front room, private bath, overlooking Hudson; phone.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 103 WEST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable double, single rooms, with and without private baths; electricity; board optional; Summer concessions.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house; beautiful, cool suites for Summer; double rooms, baths; single; running water; meals optional.

77TH, 327 WEST.—Large, double rooms; near Riverside Drive; delightfully cool for Summer months; table first class; electric light.

77TH, 265 and 307 WEST.—Attractive rooms; Southern cooking; all conveniences; Summer rates.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea rooms and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, near bath; excellent French cuisine; references.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Suite, with private bath; also single rooms; board optional.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; baths; wholesome home cooking; special low rates.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; tables guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple; substantial table; homelike surroundings. Bluemel's.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; excellent table; Summer rates.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small room; references.

88TH, 216 WEST.

Single and double rooms; table a specialty.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding for bachelors; 22 splendidly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; open all year; Summer season at Edgemere, L. I. Smith.

102D ST, 243, V EST.—Large and small rooms, with or without bath; refined; excellent location.

107TH, 322 WEST, (BETWEEN RIVER SIDE-BROADWAY.)—LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE, SPACIOUS SUNSHINY ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; BOUNTIFUL TABLE; MODERATE TERMS; ALSO SINGLE ROOM.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Double room in private boarding house; table guests; home cooking.

120TH ST., 116 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, very large room, with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; electricity. Morningside 2123.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting, with, without bath; excellent table board.

FIFTH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407.—Two beautiful rooms; private house apartment for two; excellent cooking; $30 weekly; elevator; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; also suite; overlooking Hudson; with superior board; $10-$15 weekly. Payne, 7726 Morningside.

TWO GENTLEMEN, occupying attractive, elevator apartment, Riverside Drive, can accommodate another with board; reasonable. Write E. B., 3,525 Broadway.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d, Opposite Schwab Mansion).—Handsome private house; elevator; large square room; also singles.

WEST END AV., 871.—Beautiful front room, board optional; Southern Jewish family; like home.

WEST END AV., 524.—Large rooms, excellent board; house newly appointed; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 minutes' Delightful Rail Manhattan.
50 cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished;
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoke Room, Orchestra.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

New Jersey.

LYNDHURST, N. J.—Exceptional board in private American family; own poultry and vegetables; commutation, $5.60; Lackawanna service, 329 Valleybrook Av., Lyndhurst, N.J.

NICE PEOPLE ONLY.
607 4th Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

Country Board Wanted.

BOARD wanted July and August, seaside, Sound, or farm; small private family; commuting distance; by man, wife, two small children, and maid. Y 237 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

19TH, 138 EAST.—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; business women; reasonable; telephone.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity, bath; $6; another $4; telephone.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, cool, comfortable room; breakfast optional; Summer rates.

49TH, 38 EAST.—High-class accommodations; business gentlemen; private home; excellent location; references.

53D ST., 56 EAST, near Park.—Large comfortable room; all conveniences; Summer rates; breakfast.

53D, 56 EAST.—Large room; newly furnished; all conveniences; gentleman only; breakfast optional.

57TH.—Desirable two-room suite, bath adjoining; exclusive; two gentlemen. Plaza 6087.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large, small rooms, furnished, unfurnished; music allowed.

TWO NEWLY FURNISHED, attractive rooms in private residence, near Washington Square. Telephone Stuyvesant 1788.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large, (south,) en suite; steam; electricity; private house; references.

22D ST., 302 WEST.—Allerton House for bachelors; congenial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new, fireproof building; billiard room; running water every room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

37TH ST., 29 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, electricity, telephone, service; $10 monthly.

39TH ST., 61 WEST.—Refined hotel for gentlemen; $4 up; transients, 75c up.

47TH, 115 WEST.

ROOMS WITH BATH; ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; permanent; also small room. Circle 1810.

51ST, 252 WEST.—Neatly furnished suite of two rooms; central location; gentleman. Walton.

51ST, 312 WEST.—Front room, suitable for 2 gentlemen; boarders desired. Columbus 1376.

53TH, 45 WEST.—Large rooms, sanitary private bath; small room, modern furniture; continuous hot-water supply; electricity, telephone; references required.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room, gentleman; electric light, running water; reasonable.

57TH, 322 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Newly furnished, single and double; elevator, electricity; private family; gentlemen. Thompson.

58TH, 74 WEST.—Large parlor, with private bath; complete; continuous hot water; telephone.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms; suites, single room; gentleman, business couple; reasonable; telephone.

71ST, 160 WEST.—Hall room, quiet house, near all car lines.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Two large, exquisitely furnished rooms, bath; separate or en suite; running water, electricity, open fireplaces; large closets; breakfast optional; exceptional house. Columbus 9415.

71ST, 106 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms, convenient to all cars.

71ST, 314 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; studio, individual bath; exclusive neighborhood; references; moderate.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large back parlor; private bath; room, adjoining bath; telephone.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms or apartments; exclusive home; location unexcelled.

72D, 338 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; also single room; private home, facing Hudson River and Drive.

72D ST., 957 WEST.—In high-class home, small room, running water and lavatory. Phone 6374 Columbus.

72D, 58 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed rooms; every modern convenience. De Bernyz, Columbus 3588.

72D, 260 WEST.—Attractive, large, conveniences; board optional; Southern cooking; home environments.

73D, 271 WEST.—Particularly desirable large, airy room; private bath; high-class house and neighborhood; convenient Subway express; references.

73D, 168 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; bath, electricity; reference.

73D, 163 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath adjoining; exceptionally nice houses.

74TH, (Broadway, 2,181.)—Attractive homelike room, running water, elevator; references. Apt. 4 South.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, medium room, bath, telephone; select residence; convenient location; $4.50.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Exclusive accommodation; elevator apartments; $12.50 weekly; excellent Southern cooking. Reid.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Well-furnished suite, two rooms, private bath, electricity; single rooms.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, en suite, singly; maid service.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Excellent; the best in house; all new, with large dressing room; very cool; modern conveniences; bachelor or couple; references; $50 monthly.

77TH, 105 WEST.—Well furnished double room; newly decorated; all conveniences; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in private house; individual baths; references.

77TH, 190 WEST.—Two well-furnished, sunny rooms, from $3 to $5.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Fine large room, private home; every modern convenience; exclusive neighborhood.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Parlor, private bath; other rooms; nicely furnished; conveniences; references.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; continuous hot water; excellent service.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting shower bath; exclusive residence; small room.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone, elevator; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Suite with private bath; also single rooms; board optional.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Newly furnished, medium, cool, front rooms; all conveniences; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, adjoining bath; continuous hot water, kitchenette.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single; en suite; individual baths; references required.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Furnished room, elevator apartment; every convenience. De Lamb.

82D, 306 WEST.—Gentlemen see and appreciate my handsomely furnished rooms; exclusive neighborhood; references required. Call mornings. Schuyler 3331.

82D, 184 WEST.—Exceptionally well-appointed rooms, single, double; private house; Subway, "L."

82D, 8 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well appointed; all conveniences.

84TH, 1 WEST.—Newly furnished house; beautiful rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; moderate.

84TH, 48 WEST.—Large, airy room, southern exposure; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

85TH, 78 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed rooms; high-class elevator apartment; exclusive neighborhood; every modern convenience; ladies; references. Schuyler 7190.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Beautiful room; electricity; parquet floors; private bath; also single room.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished back parlor, private bath, electricity, telephone; Subway, "L."

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single room, $4.50; large room, $6; private home; gentlemen.

90TH, 206 WEST.—Exclusively furnished front suite; exclusive private family; references. Freeman.

86TH, 208 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, $100; 4th floor east. Smith.

87TH, 203 WEST.—Desirable, large, small outside, running water, phone, $3. Anderson.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure; also medium-size room; all conveniences; private house; references.

93D, 268 WEST.—Southern room, private washroom, bath adjoining; every convenience. Riverside 8091.

93D, 259 WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; modern improvements; telephone and electric lights. Hegemer.

94TH, 308 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Homelike single room, two windows; elevator, electricity, telephone. McIntyre.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Outside rooms, light, spacious, airy; telephone, electricity, elevator; reasonable. Kniffin.

95TH, 312 WEST, (off Riverside.)—Front room, elevator, $6; business woman. Noble.

97TH ST., (759 West End Av.)—Cool, outside, furnished rooms; running water, telephone; convenient subway express.

99TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Highest class accommodations business people; finest references requested. Harrison.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private bath, electricity; every convenience; reasonable.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Newly furnished, lavatory, gentleman; references. Mascher. Academy 1850.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Apt. 6 B; large outside rooms; lavatory; river view; private family.

110TH ST., 112 WEST.—French couple offer gentleman large outside room, overlooking St. John's Divine; high-class accommodations; $6. Apartment 81.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Elegant room; exclusive corner apartment; private family. Johnson, 9A.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light room, running water; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

115TH, 423 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished, suitable two; adjoining bath; elevator; reasonable. Reynolds.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Elegant location, opposite Columbia; large studio, above roof, northern light; also single rooms; roof garden, restaurant, tennis court. Baker-McNary.

125TH ST., 554 WEST.—Nicely furnished, homelike room, bath; one flight. Ayers.

126TH, (320 St. Nicholas Av.)—Elegantly, large furnished, outside rooms; in high-class elevator apartment; central; private, homelike; gentlemen; $5-$7. Apt. 17, Morn. 5310.

130TH, (40 St. Nicholas Terrace.)—Sunny rooms; together, separate; private family. Apartment 05.

141ST, 630 WEST.—Elegantly furnished double room, overlooking Hudson; also single room; references. Telephone Audubon 7610. Apartment 5D.

142D, 605 WEST.—Cool single room; running water; elevator; shower; reasonable. Scott.

144TH, 600 WEST.—River view, $8; parlor, $8; convenient location; evenings. Turner.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Outside rooms, southern exposure; river view; single or suite. Ellsworth.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Fine single room, unusually large, well furnished, adjoining bath; references. Telephone Morningside 9903. Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, Corner 36th St.—Exceptional, large, outside rooms, newly decorated and furnished; Summer rates; references. Apartment 8, The Rockingham.

BROADWAY, 2,030.—Having beautiful apartment, will rent to refined gentleman large room, adjoining bath, $10. Johnson, 9314 Columbus.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large, airy rooms, nicely furnished, adjoining bath. Apt. 1E.

BROADWAY, 2,314.—Outside room, $4; all conveniences; business gentleman; references. Mullins.

BROADWAY, 2,754.—Neatly furnished room, modern improvements; telephone and electric lights. Hegemer.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—In luxurious apartment, opposite park, delightful outside room; excellent transportation. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 189, (123th.)—Attractive single room, reasonable; elevator; private family. Tallman.

DESIRABLE ROOM, bath, with refined family; near subway. Ellis. Phone 211 Morningside.

PRIVATE family occupying apartment on Riverside Drive will rent room overlooking 84th St. Telephone 4320 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (corner 94th St.)—Spacious suite facing drive, or large rooms; board optional. Clark.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d.)—2 elegantly furnished rooms; running water, electric light, bath adjoining; meals optional; gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 836.—Beautiful single, double rooms, bath; electricity; gentlemen; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent; expert; systematizer; eleven years' experience; office manager, entangling accounts, executive ability, complete charge; $20. K 211 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Four years' experience; thoroughly competent; best references. K 224 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, eight years' office experience; willing worker; $18. K 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, desires position; long experience; willing worker. B 195 Times.

COMPANION OR NURSE.—Refined woman desires position; practical, cheerful, very successful with nervous cases; Scotch. B 194 Times.

COMPANION.—Refined young lady wishes position as companion to lady; preferably out of town. Fletcher, 596 Riverside Drive, Apt. 1.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert dressmaker and designer wishes engagements by day in private families; thorough worker; original styles; highest references. B 168 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Coats, waists; alterations specialty; stylish; $3 daily. Phone Hensley, 6724 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER, competent, high class, remodeling; home, out. Telephone Morningside 5136. Apartment 22.

DRESSMAKER.—Leading designer of gowns, misses' outfits; artistic, city, country. B 108 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position; capable take full charge; good manager and cook; no laundry; adults; references; go country for Summer; salary $40. Apt. 37, 736 West 181st.

MOTHER'S HELPER. — Refined woman, good seamstress, country for Summer. Apt. 37, 736 West 181st St.

NURSE, graduated, called West unexpectedly, would travel with patient or assist with children for expenses; references. C 19 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, one child; capable; full responsibility of delicate child; Scotch. B 193 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 2½ years' experience; good penman; accurate figures; $8. K 220 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, possessing tact and initiative, executive ability, capable assuming responsibility, above average ability, conscientious, seeks good connection; salary, $18. K 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — High-class, refined American girl, 25, seven years' legal, business age, general experience; competent, trustworthy; neat appearance; highest references; $18. 331 Madison Av., Room 606.

STENOGRAPHER, several years one concern, desires secretarial position; experienced export, machinery. K 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; switchboard operator; Christian; good references; $12. R 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; industrious, willing; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 144 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY.—5 years' experience; thoroughly competent; best reference. K 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; good education; familiar office routine; $12. K 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced and capable; familiar office work; $15. K 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, takes dictation accurately; 2 years' experience; commercial house; moderate salary. K 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. J 391 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD operator, capable handling busy board; 10 hours. M. K 221 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, life certificate, fine nurse, masseuse, housekeeper, desires congenial residential position. Miss H., 133 West 64th.

TYPIST, knowledge stenography; neat, accurate; experienced; salary, $12-$14. K 219 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS—CHAUFFEUR. — Couple desires positions as waitress and chauffeur at Summer resort. K 202 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY living at home desires position as secretary; college education; neat appearance; personality; Christian. K 230 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, dictaphone, bookkeepers, typists, clerical, switchboard; free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited, systematized; financial statements; bookkeeping for firms not employing bookkeepers; terms moderate. S. Cohen, 71 West 23d St. Telephone Gramercy 2436.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5055.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—25; competent, reliable; full charge; ten years' practical experience. K 231 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, Office Manager.—Competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. A. L., 210 E. 21st St.

BOOKKEEPING.—Position wanted by young man competent in bookkeeping, quick and accurate; best references; salary $20. C 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Statistical clerk; American; excellent reference; Stock Exchange preferred. C. D., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) typist, capable, experienced; excellent references; salary moderate. C 20 Times.

BUYER.—Leather goods buyer; 5 years' experience; is open for engagement for large jobbing or dept. store. B 149 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, expert mechanic, with executive ability open for position with good private family; age 32 years, American-born; references as to honesty, sobriety; capable driving ladies and children. C 4 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Lexington, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR, 6 years' references, trustworthy; wishes position, private family, city, country, any car. B 200 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; mechanic; all cars; 15 years' experience; 5 years' references. M. J. Donnolly, 346 East 87th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, good mechanic, wishes position; private, commercial; references. Telephone Plaza 6683.

COMPANION or secretary to gentleman by gentleman of refinement and education; an expert in physical culture, also massage; excellent instructor in golf, horsemanship, and swimming; fond of travel; best references. C 10 Times.

COOK, butler, white, highly recommended, position bachelor's apartment, private family; sleep home if desired. Webster, 150 East 92d.

DRAFTSMAN.—Night work, listing, taking off quantities for architects, contractors. C 14 Times.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, high-grade man, thoroughly experienced; independent worker; (28;) years with prominent banking institution; knowledge French, Italian, Spanish; not German. C 2 Times.

JAPANESE, first-class butler, valet, wants position; small family; city, country. M., 47 Prospect Place, City.

NIGHT WORK, man, (34,) technical education, employed part day, would like work 6:30 P. M. to 11. B 190 Times.

POLISH INTERPRETER.—Social worker, capable, progressive, and active young man desires position. Address E. O., 37 Troutman St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER.

Man 39 years old, with 20 years' experience in handling high-class properties, seeks position, to represent owner's interests; highest credentials. B 158 Times.

RENT COLLECTOR, (27,) office manager, former builder; expert removing violations. R 270 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE OR OTHER POSITION of responsibility wanted by Canadian, 34 years, highest references; four years' business experience Paris, (France); four New York, and five South America; good Spanish and French; would travel. F. K., 104 East 14th St.

SALESMAN, large following among trimming, button, notion, jobbers in New York City, would like to make change or handle side line; commission basis; office accommodation if desired. B 163 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Middle Western salesman looking for line bathing suits, jerseys; season 1918; good following; jobbers don't apply. B 166 Times.

SALESMAN, (34,) covered Middle Western States, desires position with reliable manufacturing concern. C 1 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN. — Reliable and experienced, specialty; having his own car, covering Long Island; well acquainted; will entertain proposition from reliable concern; excellent references. Harry Becker, 652 Hamilton Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

SALESMAN, 18 years on road, wants city commission line; no book or bond lines; best references. B 196 Times.

SECRETARY to prominent patent solicitor; expert stenographer; available for position immediately; finest recommendations; salary $1,500. K 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate typist; rapid dictation; good personality, willing worker; $12. Mr. B., Candler Building. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Christian, (31,) educated, capable, good appearance and address. K 217 Times Downtown.

STEWARD. — Experienced; club or hotel; city or country; A1 references. B 160 Times.

STOCK CLERK, experienced ladies' waist line, wishes position; best references. B 197 Times.

TAILOR and fitter, cloak and suit, wishes a steady position; good references. Zellon, 342 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) business experience, willing start at the bottom, desires position where hard work and ability to learn will render progress. K 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—3½ years' experience, typist, office assistant, quick, accurate, at figures; high school education. B 145 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Canadian, wishes position overseer, inspector, timekeeper; outside preferred. B 201 Times.

YOUNG MAN, conscientious, educated, capable, excellent references, seeks permanent position. K 215 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge bookkeeping, desires position reliable concern; best references. B 176 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURER located in Long Island City wants experienced woman to take charge of filing and mailing department; hours, 8 to 5:30; salary, $18. Filing, 33 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

BOOK SALESWOMAN, experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, familiar with building business; must be quick and correct stenographer and competent double-entry bookkeeper. Adress full particulars, T. M., 38 Old Broadway.

COLLECTION MANAGER.
WOMAN OF TACT AND GOOD ADDRESS TO INTERVIEW AND MAKE OUTSIDE COLLECTIONS; SALARY. ADDRESS IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE, H 117 TIMES.

College or normal school graduate for social work with children in Jewish cottage plan orphan asylum; must have experience in household management. Apply personally Friday 10:30 to 12 at Fellowship House, 32 West 115th St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.
Experienced operators who can turn out about 10 records per day; $20 to start. Write, stating age, education, nationality, and former places of employment, W. C., 175 Times Downtown.

ELLIOTT-FISHER BILL CLERK; MUST BE GOOD FIGURER. ADDRESS "PERMANENT," 217 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FILING CLERKS.—Those with experience with large commercial agency; applications in writing. Y 221 Times Annex.

GIRLS.—Two neat-appearing girls to learn advertising; $12 weekly to start. Apply office Hotel Cosmos, 102 West 44th St., between 8:30-9:30. Mr. Luce.

GOVERNESS, competent, experienced, who understands physical care, for two children, 6 and 9. Call Friday morning, Mrs. A. W., 401 West End Av.

HOUSEWORK, general; neat girl, small apartment; family two. Thayer. Phone Columbus 9750.

HOUSEWORKER, white, country, three adults; all modern improvements; no farm work; references; $6. Apt. 4, 105 East 21st.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, young girl, for office; must be well educated, intelligent, accurate, from good American family; reference; desirably Russian. Times Building, 1400. E. Kluchansky. Between 10 and 11 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—A firm doing a large merchandising and importing business desires a young lady of exceptional ability as assistant to department manager; an excellent position with good chance for future is available for one competent to fill position; initial salary $15; we would require references by mail, so that we may investigate as to your ability, after which we will arrange for an interview. P. O. Box 1,344, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient in taking dictation and operating an Underwood machine; must be competent and some well recommended; state experience, age, salary. P. H., 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Young girl, intelligent, neat and accurate, in large specialty company office; long experience not necessary; state full particulars. K 200 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, two years' experience, required; must be bright, neat and intelligent, to interview visitors; state age, experience and salary expected. H 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; must be experienced, in cloak and suit house, French Model Importing Co., 10 East 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced female stenographer with an executive ability for importing and exporting office. Apply to C 22 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, good at figures, to assist in estimating; state salary and full particulars. Write Electrical, 151 East 41st.

TYPIST and record clerk, (shorthand not necessary,) experienced; address in own handwriting, (do not call unjil requested,) stating salary desired and references; replies confidential; splendid future. Burroughs Adding Machine Co., 217 Broadway, N. Y. City.

UNDERGRADUATE NURSES AND WARD MAIDS. Apply 72 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY for general clerical work in a leading publishing house; must have a good education and be quick to learn; state age, experience, salary expected. Publisher, K 222 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted in large manufacturing concern, for collection department, to make out statements, drafts, and handle collection letters; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting essential; only those having had previous experience in this particular work need apply; state age, experience, references, &c. C 345 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted, bookkeeping and typewriting, experienced in woolens preferred; state experience and salary expected. Answer in handwriting only. Address M. R., 209 Times.

YOUNG LADY for clerical position; must be neat, quick, and accurate at figures; good opportunity; state experience and salary expected. H 113 Times.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS.

KNITTING MILLS, $20 PER WEEK.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, $20 PER WEEK.
MACHINERY, $20 PER WEEK.
EXPORT, $20 PER WEEK.
LAW, $20 PER WEEK.
AIR BRAKE, $20 PER WEEK.
SUGAR, $20 PER WEEK.
OIL, $20 PER WEEK.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, EXPERIENCED OPERATOR; $65 MONTH.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Bookkeeper, stenographer, $18; dictaphone operator, $15; typist, $15. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid and accurate; good education; $20. Call Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Three Jersey City, $15; 4 N. Y., $15. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau St.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 543-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer Course June 4th. Three months individual instruction. Special rates. V. M. WRIGHT, Director, 25 West 43d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, Experienced, on high-class magazine receiving support both because of its excellence and the vital importance of the movement it represents; men of international prominence connected; straight commission; big earnings to real salesmen. Y 204 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR. — Opportunity open for services of a front rank advertising solicitor who knows the prominent advertisers of New York City; exceptionally high-class proposition and chance to make a very satisfactory financial connection on straight, liberal commission; references must be of highest; we want big calibre men. Apply after 1 P. M. only, Suite 1,903, 220 West 42d.

ASSISTANT wanted shipping department, automobile tires; experienced driver Ford delivery; satisfactory reference required. C 16 Times.

ASSISTANT wanted stock and shipping department, automobile tires; references required. C 17 Times.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC.—First-class head mechanic wanted to look after and keep in running order about 20 automobiles, gas and electric. Address, stating full particulars, age, previous employers, and salary expected, H 114 Times.

BIG COMMISSION.
And perpetual renewal income selling our $10 yearly accident and sickness policy; pays $5,000 death, $25 weekly benefits. Fred J. Schaefer & Co., 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

BOYS for office work; must be 16 years old; we promote from the bottom; boys who enter our employ have opportunities to advance themselves in position and salary. Call 10 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOYS.—Wanted by large copper wire concern two bright boys; salary to start $6; hours, 9 to 5; Saturday, 9-12; exceptional opportunity. Apply by letter, G. H. Moss, 10 East 43d St., New York.

BOY wanted in large publishing house; must be neat and polite; $6 per week to start; rapid advancement. J. B., 48 Times.

BOY.—American, to work in studio and run errands; salary $6. Apply, with references, Room 331, Singer Building.

BOYS to run errands; good chance for advancement. Neal & Brinker, 81 White St.

CLERK, competent shipping, wanted for large music publishing house; must come well recommended; splendid chance advancement. C 15 Times.

CREDIT—COLLECTION MANAGER.
We need a high-grade collection correspondent. He should know something about credits. But the man we want must have common business sense and be able to express it clearly, briefly, and effectively in his letters. For the man who can CONTINUE TO GROW we have a splendid opening. Y 226 Times Annex.

CREDIT MAN WANTED BY WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE; MUST BE WELL QUALIFIED TO HANDLE LARGE VOLUME CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS; AGE 30 TO 40; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. K 227 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNERS, &c.—Wanted, competent designers and detailed draftsmen on rigs and fixtures for small interchangeable parts; also A1 toolmakers on same items of work. Apply between 9-10 a.m. to Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Room 2,522 Woolworth Building.

DRAFTSMAN.

Young man, 30 to 40, who is experienced in factory mechanical work and building construction, wanted by large manufacturer; must be a live wire, neat worker, and possess originality; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. J. D., Box 244 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.

To men of technical training and some practical experience we offer exceptional opportunities for advancement in permanent positions along engineering lines. Call in person or write, Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, for layout work in engineering office; good opportunity for high-class man; must be familiar with auto truck and engine designs; state age, education, experience and salary desired. C 355 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, wanted, experienced in either light machine design or jigs, fixtures, punches, and dies. M 98 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, TOOL DESIGNERS wanted. Apply American Machine and Foundry Co., 5,520 2d Av., Brooklyn.

FOREMAN.—Machine shop foreman wanted, by an old established firm, located in Brooklyn, manufacturing technical instruments, a man to take charge of the machine department, consisting of engine lathes and turret lathes, hand and automatic screw machine, milling machine, shapers and some bench work; must be well posted on the operation of the machines mentioned to produce satisfactory results; only sober and steady men need apply; no labor trouble; reply, stating age

ACQUIT KINGSBURY FOR WIRETAPPING

In Ordering Defendants Freed Court Says Evidence Did Not Indicate Bad Faith.

DECIDES RIGHTS OF POLICE

Justice Kelby Says They May Lawfully "Listen In" if They Suspect Crime.

The trial of Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury and William H. Hotchkiss, charged with having "unlawfully" tapped the private telephone wires of the Rev. William B. Farrell and Dean Potter during the Strong investigation of various charitable institutions, ended abruptly yesterday when Supreme Court Justice Kelby in Brooklyn directed the jury to find a verdict of acquittal. After the prosecution had rested on Wednesday afternoon, Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defendants, moved to dismiss the indictment and the court announced that it would decide the issue yesterday.

"Persons, although not present at the tapping of telephone wires and not personally doing it," said the court in his decision, "are guilty as principals if they are guilty of having instigated and procured the tapping unlawfully and wilfully. The police have no greater right to act unlawfully or willfully in the tapping of a telephone line than any other citizen. The police cannot arbitrarily nor without just cause interfere with the right of privacy of the owner of a telephone line. There must be reasonable ground to believe that crime has been or is about to be committed.

"The whole case simmers down, it seems to me, as to whether the defendants had probable cause at the time the alleged wire was tapped to believe that a crime had been committed and that their real effort was to aid in the detection of a crime. If, at the time they sought supervision of the wire, they in good faith actually believed this, and based this belief on grounds that would appeal to the ordinarily prudent man as reasonable, then they are guilty of no crime. On the contrary, if from the facts and circumstances of the case it plainly appears beyond a reasonable doubt that they did not so believe, their conduct would constitute an unlawful and willful tapping prohibited by this section.

"While I believe that the District Attorney was justified in conducting the investigation which he has made and presenting this case for trial, I am convinced that the proof does not, under the rules of law, show the bad faith and evil intent of the defendants necessary to constitute the crime of which they were charged.

"I do not feel justified in the case at bar to let the jury speculate as to the good or bad faith or good and evil intent of the defendants drawn from inferences as have been recited, and I therefore direct the jury to acquit the defendants."

When Mayor Mitchel learned of the verdict, he said:

"That is just what was expected. We knew the men were innocent and how and why the indictments were procured and that this was the only possible result."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Solitaire diamond ring, between 1¼ and 1½ karats; one long diamond dinner ring for little finger, diamonds graduating from centre; one solitaire pearl ring in cup setting with three small diamonds on each side in band; platinum lavalliere with three graduated diamonds in dropped pendant; all tied in lady's handkerchief; liberal reward. Mrs. T. L. Johnson, Jr., 299 Lenox Road, Brooklyn. Flatbush 5055.

LOST—Black lizard purse bag, at noon, May 17, ladies' room at Grand Central Station, marked "M. R. W." on outside flap; owner offers cash in bag and $5 additional for return of bag and remaining contents to 25 West 37th St.; no questions asked.

LOST—Diamond ring and platinum wedding ring and an amethyst ring on Baltimore & Ohio train from Baltimore to New York last Sunday; finder please return to Mrs. Alfred Atkins, 411 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. Reward.

LOST—May 23, between Far Rockaway and 95th St. and 5th Av., New York, an earring, platinum setting, sapphire and two diamonds; liberal reward. W. J. Collhan, 101 Park Av. Murray Hill 2800.

LOST.—On August 18, 1915, Certificate No. 705,623, for ten shares of Canadian Pacific Railway Company stock in the name of Miss Mary Ann McAdams; all persons are warned against negotiating same. Post & Flagg, 38 Wall St., New York City, N. Y.

LOST.—$100 reward and no questions asked for return of diamond bowknot brooch, lost Monday night in taxi from Cafe Lafayette to 12 5th Av. and 14th St. and 5th Av. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Buckle, diamond and onyx, size about 2 by 3 inches, between Hotel Knickerbocker and Broadway and 60th St., evening of May 23. Liberal reward for return to Mrs. Cadwell-Taylor, 540 Park Av.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin, May 17, Broadway car or between New York Theatre, Astor Hotel, Stern's, Lafayette Hotel or McAlpin; $75 reward. Johnston, 31 West 63d St. Columbus 2429.

LOST—Actors' Fund Fair, Monday night, diamond star brooch, 31 stones; liberal reward. Return to Berenice Terrace, 229 West 105th. Riverside 5906.

LOST.—Diamond pin, platinum onyx setting, train, between Newark, New York, or Hudson Terminal; reward. Telephone 2404 Belleville.

LOST.—Lynx neckpiece on Fifth, Madison, or Park Ave., between 77th and 80th Sts.; reward. Room 81, Hotel Leonori, 709 Madison Av.

LOST—Diamond spray pin, on 5th Av., between 34th and 60th Sts., or in one of the department stores. Phone Broad 3067, or J. W. Jay, 25 Broad St. Liberal reward.

LOST.—About May 20, square platinum ring, diamond in centre and on each of four corners; reward. Y 222 Times Annex.

LOST.—Black fox fur in the Japanese Garden Theatre, 96th St.; reward offered. H 121 Times.

LOST.—Alligator bag containing men's furnishings; reward. Toran, phone Franklin 1815.

LOST—May 24, sable neckpiece, B'way and 81st St., Central Park West. Return Cordley, 324 West 108d. Reward.

LOST.—Black pin seal wallet, containing money and calling cards; reward. Return to Hotel Marie Antoinette.

LOST—Monday, at Pelham, Airedale terrier, male, Mamaroneck license 166; reward. 36 Benedict Place, Pelhamwood, N. Y.

LOST.—Gold eyeglasses, black ribbon, diamond clasp; suitable reward. Return to 244 West 71st St.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, three small diamonds; liberal reward. Morris, 161 East 72d.

LOST.—Fisher scarf, Dyckman St. subway; liberal reward. Apt. 51, 302 Convent Av.

LOST—Gold topaz brooch; liberal reward; servant. 530 Riverside Drive, Apt. 6C.

LOST—Pearl scarfpin, May 18 or 19; reward. C 350 Times Downtown.

$250 REWARD and no questions asked, for return of diamond and sapphire brooch, lost May 21, between 61st St. and Madison Av. and 38th St. and 5th Av. Dreicer & Co., Incorporated, 560 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Fox terrier, black head; Saturday; clover leaf on back, blind one eye; reward. 119 West 81st. Schuyler 5825.

LOST—Bulldog, brown, white spots; female; 200 reward. Watson, 1,772 Union St., Brooklyn.

DR. WAITE, CALM, GOES TO HIS DEATH

Continued from Page 1.

although I will not trouble you with explanations.

I would be very grateful indeed for this favor. Yours respectfully,

ARTHUR WARREN WAITE.

Since he was committed to the death house, a little less than a year ago, Dr. Waite had spent much of his time writing poems. He said all along that he was sane and new what he was doing when he administered germs, arsenic, and chloroform to his aged father-in-law in the hope that he would inherit his wealth, estimated at several millions.

Waite was found guilty by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Shearn on May 27, 1916. The date of his death, originally set for the week of June 10, 1916, was postponed because of appeals made to save him. On April 3 last the Court of Appeals held that he was sane and must die.

Mr. Peck died in Dr. Waite's apartment at 435 Riverside Drive, on the morning of March 12 of last year. That day Dr. Waite started for Grand Rapids, Mich., with the body. Before he reached there relatives of the Peck family received a mysterious telegram from New York saying that there were suspicious circumstances surrounding the death. An autopsy in Grand Rapids showed a large amount of arsenic in the body. Dr. Waite returned to New York, but was closely watched until the District Attorney arrested him on March 23.

It was proved that Dr. Waite had obtained his dentist's degree by stealing examination papers. After his graduation from the University of Michigan he went to the University of Glasgow, where he was admitted to high standing on credentials which he had forged. Then he went to South Africa as dentist for a mining corporation, where he stole thousands of dollars.

The Waites came to New York and went to housekeeping on Riverside Drive. Almost immediately he began the study of virulent germs. He got entrance to the Cornell Medical School laboratory and some of the hospitals, where he was able to carry on his experiments.

Then he persuaded Mrs. Peck to come to New York for a visit. She became violently ill soon after her arrival. She stayed on and became worse. Waite confessed at his trial that he fed her germs. She died in January and a physician gave the cause of death as Bright's disease. Dr. Waite took her body to Grand Rapids and had it cremated.

Then Mr. Peck came for a visit. His hardy physique fought the germs for a while. Waite testified that he gave Mr. Peck "millions of them." Waite, on March 12, gave Mr. Peck a large dose of arsenic, sat up with him on the night of his death, finally smothering him with a pillow after administering chloroform.

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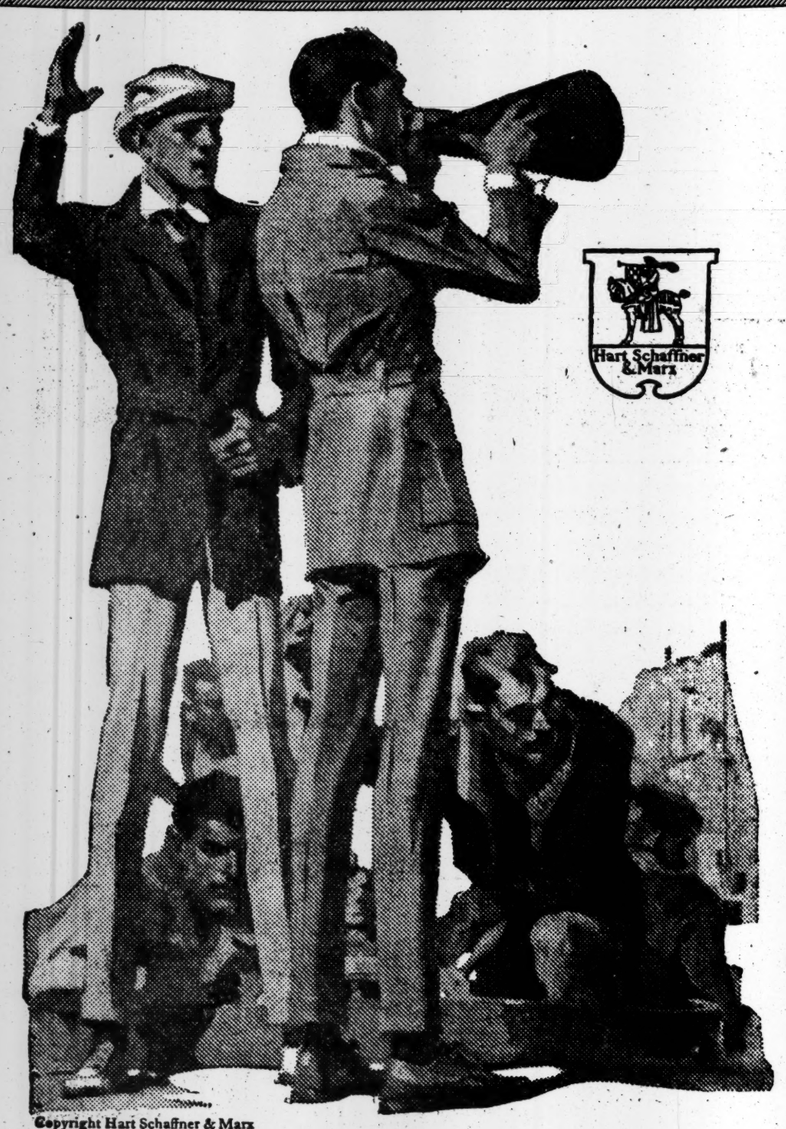

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Meeting the Clothes Demands of Decoration Day

Perhaps you intend to "skip off to the country" for three days over the holiday, or maybe you are planning to "rest up" here in town.

At any rate, the approach of Decoration Day warns that the time for light weight clothes has arrived.

Decoration Day naturally suggests either blue or gray. We are ready at all our stores with a profusion of blue and gray.

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7161	Down Home Rag. One Step.....W. S. Sweatman Chicken Walk. Fox Trot.....Emerson Symph. Orch.	750	Maryland! My Maryland! Baritone.....H. Morley Silver Threads Among the Gold. Tenor.....H. Burr
770	Harry Lauder Medley, Part I.....Evan Davies Harry Lauder Medley, Part II.....Evan Davies	755	Barbara Frietchie. Recitation.....H. Humphrey Charge of the Light Brigade. Recitation...H. Humphrey
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7124	Wedding March.....Emerson Mil. Band To a Wild Rose.....Emerson Symph. Orch.	7149	American Patrol.....Emerson Mil. Band Star-Spangled Banner.....Emerson Symph. Orch.
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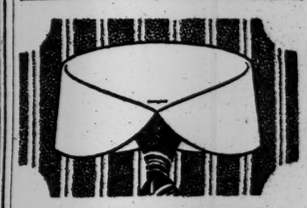

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